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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 4 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly ..... Rs 5 Rs. 6

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Jan.	Mantua † ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind X ..		11,430
19th ,,	Plassy ..		7,622
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		7,393
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10,902
8th ,,	Mores X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Dovanha ..	‡ Xtrasteamer	8,099
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,082
3rd May.	Delta ..	China X ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,388
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
31st ,,	Delta ..	Narkunda *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
1924		
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,192
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,302
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,925
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

12th Jan.	ALIPORE* ..	5,273
15th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696
19th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5,283
25th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,993
2nd Feb.	JEYPORE* ..	5,318
3rd ,,	OBRA*§ ..	5,462
6th ,,	UJA* ..	5,310
21st ,,	SICILIA† ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN§ ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA§ ..	6,813

§Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
† Will not convey Passengers on the voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

4th Jan.	COLABA ..	Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.
4th ,,	GAIRSOPPA ..	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.
5th ,,	VASNA ..	Bussch via K'chi.
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
9th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Bussch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 127.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
19, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Ballie	5864	19 Dec.	4th Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	29 Dec.	17 ,,
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	4 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	---	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	6845	14th Jan	28th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	350	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
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AMICHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gunn, Halva. (d) Rose-scented Halva. (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

Young Man!
The first years of your life must make provision for the last. Our Endowment Policy which also protects your dependents—is simple, systematic and practical.
Write us about it just now:—
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.
General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER. Pay up to Rs. 150 for a suitable man. Security deposit of Rs. 10,000 required in cash or Government paper. Box No. 9960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18545

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR H.A.L.C.P.S. or experienced for Mahuva Kathyawar Females Charitable Dispensary. Write RANCHORDAS GANDHI, Ramchandra Building, Princess Street, Bombay, stating salary.
A R9366

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE with good knowledge of Gujarati for the post of Lady Inspector of Girls' Schools. One with Foreign Training will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, before 1st February, 1924, to N. K. DIKSHIT, Commissioner of Education, Baroda, 29th December, 1923.
A18529

WANTED—For the Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar, a WEAVING MASTER, who can supervise the erection of machinery and has an experience of about 15 or 20 years on Winding, Warping and Sizing. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the Proprietors before the 15th January, 1924. J. K. BABBAR and Co., AMRITSAR.
A18532

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Girls' School of the Jaipur State,—salary Rs. 100 per mensem plus an allowance of Rs. 25. The applicant must have a very thorough knowledge of Hindi and Arithmetic—and a fair knowledge of English and of Sanskrit also if possible. She must be expert in needle work and in cooking—and must be a Sanatan Dharmist by Religion. Applications stating age, experience, and detailed qualifications with copies of testimonials must reach the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Jaipur State, Jaipur by the 10th of January, 1924.
A 18498

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—To high caste Hindus, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS near Thakoredwar Road. Apply Box No. 9966, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9365

TO BE LET.—81, Motibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Villa, first floor. Apply to DADA DEWLAJ, Chucla Street.
C R9328

FLATS TO LET—Dadar, Essack Building, close to Tram and Train. Apply to Irany, ground floor.
C R9380

TO BE LET.—Medows Street, Fort, Prince Buildings, THIRD FLOOR. Apply to S. V. SIVJI, Royal Terrace, opp. Colaba Station. Telephone No. 4769.
C R9327

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM with mazarine floor and garages at Hughes Road, Wassiamull Mansion. Apply on premises or Wassiamull Assomull & Co., Babulanath.
C R9380

TO BE LET for Office Hornby Road, one large front room house opposite Lloyd's Bank No. 265/69, 750 sq. ft.; rent Rs. 150; available 1st February, also rooms for office or godown on the ground floor. S. R. SUBEDAR.
C R9375

TO BE LET—Cuffe Parade No. 5 in the front ground floor 1 combined Drawing and Dining room, 1 Bed room with complete lavatory arrangement, 1 ante room, kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 300. S. R. SUBEDAR.
C R9376

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Three TRIPLE ROLLER PAINT GRINDERS,—new or second hand. Write to:—THACKUR CHEMICAL CO., Sorab Mill Gully, Matunga.
P R9383

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Re. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL CENTRAL HEATING.

Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.

GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglione

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.

Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Below cost price 15 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, new in original packing, English make. Box No. 9957 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18531

FOR SALE—One MORTAR MILL, 8' diameter revolving pan complete and in perfect condition. One FLOUR GRINDER, 24" diameter, Emery Stones. Stones are brand new. For particulars write to or see—B. S. MEHTA, Stone Lodge, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, between 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
K R9382

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

TEXTILATIES AGAIN.

17. Is the word in the English Dictionary?
18. No! but it soon will be.
19. Meaning Textile Mill Stores of good quality.
20. Manufactured at Blackburn.
21. By the firm of Jones Textilaties, Ltd.,
22. And sold at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
23. By Jones Textilaties Export Co., Ltd.

Agents:—THE SIZING MATERIALS CO., LTD.
T18527

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaeserbrau"—at 12 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R9339

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO. No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

GAIN YOUR OBJECT—By presenting a suit length (7¼ yds. by 24 in.) of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool for Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds) Rs. 9. Very smart and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Black, Snuff or Khaki Putties Rs. 2/12/- per pair. Hand-picked pure Saffron Rs. 8 per tola. Packing and postage free from 24th December up to 1st January. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar.
T R9169

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL COURT—856 Pages in 8 Parts, Rs. 8 only. List Free. Apply to VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9364

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	.....	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.....	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.....	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion		Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CARBON PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

THE SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the 3rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, Akbar Buildings, 203-5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) instead of 10th January, 1924, as previously notified.

By Order of the Board,
For Carbon Products, Ltd.,
JAFFER HAJEEBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1924.
18542

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited is 5TH JANUARY, 1924.
C18469

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1925, for all or any of the following schedules on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Tenders for the supply of

Schedule Nos.	Description	Tender deposit.
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p. m. (B.T.) on Monday, 14th January 1924.	
		Rs.
4	Baskets Bamboo	200
5	Baskets, cane and cane	1000
6	Belting	400
7	Bins Sanitary	100
9	Bolts with Nuts	400
10	Brooms Goa	800
11	Brushes	100
12	Buckets Galvanized	100
14A	Carbon and Carbon Brushes	100
16	Charcoal and Firewood	500
17	Cloth Dungree	200
18	Coke Foundry	150
19	Enamelware and Lampware	100
27	Leather goods	100
29	Line Coir	100
49	Rope Coir and Rubber Hand	200
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p. m. (B.T.) on Monday, 21st January 1924.	
22	Files and Rasps	100
23	Globes Glass	100
24	Lanterns	150
30	Locks Brass and Iron	150
31	Metals	200
31A	Ingot copper scrap, Aluminium and Gun metal and Pig-iron	600
34	Nails for Bullock shoes, Pins and shoes	400
36	Nose strings	50
38	Oils castor and sweet	150
39	Oil cocoanut	200
40	Oil Kerosine	1000
41	Oils Linseed and Turpentine	200
42	Oils Lubricating	1000
43	Oil paint, varnishes etc	100
44A	Paulin canvas	300
45	Paint	250
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p. m. (B.T.) on Monday, 28th January, 1924.	
47	Pitch and Tar	150
50	Line and Rope Cotton	50
51	Rope Manilla	100
52	Rubber goods	100
53	Salt Soap and Soda	250
54	Handles, ladders, pegs poles, and shafts	200
58	Testers smoke	25
61	Valves and washers, India Rubber	300
62	Waste Cotton	500
64	Yarn	100
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p. m. (B.T.) on Monday, 4th February, 1924.	
13	Canvas	450
21	Electric goods	250
25	Grease and oils	1000
28	Leather hide country	150
28A	Leather hide Europe	150
33	Motor Accessories	400
37	Nuts, rivets and washers	150
44	Packing	300
55	Shipchandlers stores	100
	The supply of iron castings general	1000
	The supply of iron castings (subject to Hydraulic test.)	1000
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday, 11th February 1924.	
59	Tools sundry	200
59A	Tools Augers and spanners	150
59B	Tools Hammers	25
26	Hardware general	100
26A	Hardware special	250
26B	Aldrops, bolts, hasps and hinges	100
26C	Gauge and Nettings	50
26D	Ghamalas	150
26E	Pipes, fittings and valves steam quality and boiler tubes	150
26F	Wire of sorts	50
26G	Iron and steel	700
32	Miscellaneous stores sundry items	150
32A	Miscellaneous stores special items	250
32B	Wooden articles	50
32C	Chicks, mats and matting	100
32D	Galvanized iron and tin articles	100
	Timber	1500
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p. m. (B.T.) on Monday, 18th February 1924.	
35	Nails of sorts	200
35A	Screws of sorts	200
48	Plumbers stores	300
55A	Clay fire country	50
56	Steel cast	300
60	Tubes and tyres for motor and bicycle	700
60A	Tyres Rubber solid band American	300
60B	Tyres solid band	1500
60C	Tyres solid giant	1000
	To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office upto 1-0 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday, 24th March 1924.	
Spl.	Hoes or Powras	100
	Hose canvas	500
	Leadwool	50
	Shovels	100

Tenders and contract forms will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's office.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay No. 11.
18494

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUNGALOW TO LET

A very commodious well ventilated bungalow, situated at the junction of Bellasis and Morland Roads, fit for nobles, princes and large families is available for immediate occupation. It has nine very large rooms, fit for drawing room, bedroom and dining room purposes with attached and detached baths, two kitchens, and three servants' quarters and a big hall over the portico.

For rents and other particulars apply t the NAZIR, Juma Musjid, Bombay, Post No. 2
R9372

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the notice of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP given in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for Monday, the 31st December, 1923, the undersigned, the continuing partner of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., carrying on business at 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, as Auctioneers, etc. hereby warns the debtors of the aforesaid Firm from making any payments to Manchershaw Manekji Mody, who has severed his connection with the said Firm with effect from 31st December, 1923. If any person acts otherwise he will do so at his risk as to consequences and the undersigned shall not be responsible for the same in any way.

Dated the 3rd January, 1924.

DOSSABHOY CAWASJI, BATTLIWALLA.
in Gujrati
C18540

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GREGSON, BATLEY & KING Architects, are removing their office from King's Building, Hornby Road, on the 1st January, 1924, from which date their address will be:—

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C18514

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY begs to announce the removal of its Bombay Office to new premises on the 1st January, 1924, from which date the address will be

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
Nicol Road Ballard Estate,
C18444 Bombay (Post Box No. 188).

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 621 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 19th day of February 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ABDUL HUSSEIN ESSAJI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pakmodia, Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1). EBRAHIM FAZAL of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, until lately residing at Colaba, within the Fort. (2). GULAM MAHOMED KARMALI BOGA, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, until recently residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3). KHALID SAMSUDIN ANVERY, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, until recently residing at Reynolds Road, outside the Fort, all of whom until recently traded in the name and style of Messrs. Ebrahim Fazal and Boga Anvery. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 9319-8-0 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest on Rs. 9165 and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of January, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 5th day of March, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. KHANDALEWALLA.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) D. N. KHANDALEWALLA,

The 5th day of March, 1921.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18536

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1 of 1924.

Re: KHIMCHAND ZAVERCHAND, a firm, who until lately carried on business as Shroffs, Merchants and Commission Agents at Ganeshwadi, Bombay and at Ahmedabad..... adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Dattaram Ranchhod... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Khimchand Zaverchand, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1924.

M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 2nd January, 1924.
C18544

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5186 of 1922.

SHAMJI CHAMPSEY and another, Plaintiffs.

vs.

DWARKADAS DEWJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of July 1923, and Judge's Order dated 12th November, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises. Lot No. 2 (Ghatcooper-Kerol property) Sale on Sunday 13 January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT GHATCOOPER (KEROL).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Seretore tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kerol, in the Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana but now that of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one acre twenty-two old gunthas, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1, and Entry No. 1039, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towards the West by a passage lying between plots bearing Survey Nos. 79 and 77, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Pirojshaw Jamsedji Commissariatwalla being another portion of the plot bearing Survey No. 77, and on or towards the South by the land forming a portion of the said Plot No. 77 and now belonging to Nathu Omersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1923.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
18503

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, RUBBER BELTING, SADDLE, INSOLVENTS' PEDHI FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th January 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teappoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

One English saddle, brand new.

2 Rifles 2 Swords and caltridges.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Amlakhchand Jowenmal (Insolvents) safe, bench, Metha boxes and Co..

(2) Re: Estate of Gulamhusain Haji Kuchik Shirazi (Insolvent):—Safe, tables, chairs, cupboard, copying press and etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Agent to the Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Re: Estate of Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed and Co. (Insolvents):—Safe writing tables, chairs, copying press, benches and Co.

By the order of the office concerned:—

2 Rolls of Leather Betting 300 by 1¾ in. equal 600.

2 Rolls of Leather Belting 300 by 4in. equal 600

1 Roll of Letter Belting 300 and 5in. equal 300.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January 1924.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Shuderson and Co. of Delhi:—

3 cases containing hammers, combination pliers, crate openers, screw drivers, etc., (per Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corp).

2 cases containing L. G., stocks and dies for pipe, little giant pipe wrench, hand-taps, drills, etc., etc.

By order of the Office concerned.
1 double door iron safe on stand.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Gig (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 pair Arab horses, quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

FURNITURE SALE AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, DADAR, IN THE COMPOUND OF CARTER DAIRY CO., AND 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM DADAR STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 6th January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above address very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, one sweet toned iron frame cottage piano by Rose, phonograph, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs, Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils and one Brisco Motor Car in good running order, etc., etc. The above are on view.

The property of Captain F. Harris and C. B. Avron, Esqr., and others.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY BEING THE SOUTHERN COMPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE KNOWN AS KHAN BUILDING SITUATE AT BREACH CANDY ROAD OR GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji Khan, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. of Bombay Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property unless the same shall have before then been sold by private treaty.

All that piece or land of the pension and tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land under Old Nos. 539 and 539, New Nos. 2623 and 2624, Old Survey Nos. 558 and 558, New Survey No. 7754 and Cadestral Survey No. division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Yeshabai Narayan Dharadhar, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the Northern Compartment of Khan Building belonging to Mr. Framroz Sorabji Khan and on or towards the South by the public passage known as Nickdwadi Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 29 (1-2) 998 and 999 Street Nos. 681, 693, 689, 693-20 and were formerly in the occupation of Jamshedji Hormusji Khan and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

NOTE—The undersigned also invites private offers for the said property which may be made to them or to the said Solicitors or the Vendors who will be willing to consider the same if reasonable.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th January, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1281.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 449 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following lots at the Sewree Bunder, on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser in the Sale of 25th September, 1923, at the Sewree Bunder (A/c Seth Narandas Choonilal) Messrs. Dharmshi Assoo and Co.

449. Tons Teak squares of various kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale on the amount of his purchase money and the delivery order of the lots to be taken away on paying the balance within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES WOOLLEN RUGS.

On MONDAY, the 7th January 1924 at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the open ground opposite Gate of Dharmrajgully of Mulji Jetha Market at Champagully by order of Seth J. Chunilal Rupchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Jhaveri and Co.

40 Bales each 25 Woollen Rugs of the Banner Mills (Check plan) size 60 by 84.

40 Bales each 25 Woollen Rugs of the Banner Mills B. C. 7 Size 60 by 84.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 4th Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night Friday To-night
4-1-1924

Big Success Big Success

BREAKING RECORD HOUSE DAILY

HUNDREDS REFUSED ADMISSION FOR WANT OF ACCOMMODATION.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION:—**OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.**

Prof. SHANKER RAO

PRESENTS

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN STAR ARTISTES—LADIES AND GENTS ALL REFINED.

A Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts.

The Trained Wild Animals Exhibit by—

THE LION KING

Prof. SHANKER RAO

with his assistants Kera and Kondia. A Marvellous performance and many new astonishing novelties. You should see this great show and get the greatest return for your money.

VISIT **KARLEKAR'S**

To-Night

MATINEES
EVERY
SATURDAY SUNDAY
at 5 p.m.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices as Usual.

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

NOVELTY

Starting SATURDAY Jan. 5th. For Seven Days and Every Week Thereafter for Seven Successive Weeks.

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER!"

THERE WAS NO ESCAPE—

The hairy monster came closer and closer. Her voice failed her. In another second she would be crushed in his clammy claws. What could she do? What did she do?

See for Yourself! Get a Real Thrill! Get a New Sensation!

No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

The management of this theatre takes great pride in being able to present to its patrons one of the greatest motion pictures ever produced—the picture that took a year to make, cost a fortune and is worth it?

10 CHAPTERS—10,000 FEET!

"MERRY GO ROUND"

LAST DAY TO-DAY TO SEE IT!

THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD
SEE THE TWO-HOUR PICTURE COMPLETE

Starring the screen's new sensational beauty, Mary Philbin, and the screen's handsomest lover. Norman Kerry, supported by a huge cast of rare brilliance and played amidst the most lavish settings ever in pictures, this Universal Super-Jewel will hold you enraptured from start to finish.

Timings: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A beautiful King Vidor Production

Starring the exquisitely beautiful and the unforgettable Star,

FLORENCE VIDOR

In An Amazing Drama With That Something Different Appeal

"DUSK TO DAWN"

THE STRANGE ROMANCE OF A TWIN LIFE!

A Cartoon and a two Reel Comedy in the Programme

To-Night—5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

IMPERIAL

presents
To-Night and during this week
Last Instalment of
MADAN SUPER INDIAN SERIAL

"PATNI PARTAP"

featuring

Miss Patience Cooper

Its a picture which every Hindoo family hould positively see, includes programme.

Pathe Gazette and selected Comic

Coming Next Week

Kohinoor Super Production full of Thrill! Stunts! Romance!

"KALA-NAG"

A thrilling plot revealing various styles of treacherous fraud of the modern ivilization and dreadful assassination for the ardent desire of wealth or passions nd Rape and ravishment by atrocious villains. Watch for further announcements.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Sunday extra shows at 3-30 p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.

These Plays will not be Staged Again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday 5th Jan. 1924 (p.m. 8-30 Night)

Savashayakallol

Sunday 6th Jan. 1924 (p. m. 3 Noon)

Asha Nirasha.

Manager
Gandharv Natak Mandali.

NOW ON
BIG SHOW! BIG SHOW!!

CIRCUS.

GRANT ROAD
Govalia Tank.
BOX PLAN AT
PERRY COMPANY
Grant Road.
FREDOON & BURJOOR
DHOBI TALAO.

Excelsior Theatre.

Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"

Mighty Picture of French Revolution.

Empire Theatre.

OUR FUN FRIDAY

At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

ALL COMIC FILMS

By the World's Leading Stars.

Empress Theatre.

Fri. 4th Jany. at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"JULIUS CAESAR"

SLEEPLESSNESS

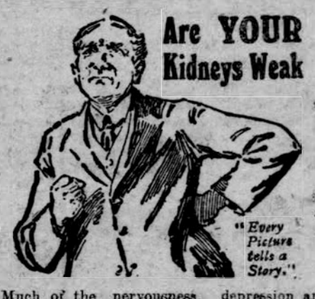
due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.



Are YOUR Kidneys Weak

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly, you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to make a few observations by way of the summing upon the somewhat unhappy controversy concerning the social conferences. I make these remarks subject to the evidence before us and I make these in no other spirit but the spirit of an impartial observer and critic of men and affairs.

There have been two social conferences this year—one under the guidance of the Liberals in Poona and the other along with the Congress-Sessions at Coconada. The Liberals it may be recalled, severed from the Congress in the year 1918 and soon after organised the Liberal Federation. For the last four sessions of the Liberal Federation—the Liberals had no thought of organising a social Conference of their own nor had they an idea to break the venue of the Congress so far as the social conference was concerned. Thus, we find that the National Social Conference held its sittings, year after year with the ordinary annual Sessions of the National Congress in an unbroken way till the Amritsar Session of 1919. That Session invested the late Sir Narayan with General Secretaryship and Messrs. Dalvi and Devadhar with Secretaryship of the Conference.

Now, the issue is whether the Secretaries had the full powers to fix the time and place and to determine the venue of the Conference as contended by Mr. Devadhar in his statement. Assuming for argument's sake they had the powers contended, it is clear that they were not for all eternity. The powers may be full no doubt but were not exercisable at any time they chose. They ought to have been exercised within the period of one year. The alternatives before Sir Narayan and Mr. Devadhar were to hold the Social Conference in 1920 along with the Congress session according to the time-worn custom or to hold it along with the Liberal Federation Sessions of Madras if they so wanted or else to hold it altogether separately. Thus, in his own admission, Mr. Devadhar with his two friends chose not to call the session of the Conference at all. If they wanted to exercise their powers they ought to have been cised then. At any rate, it would have looked plausible. Not having exercised their powers, the powers must be construed as having lapsed by default.

Law is for those who are vigilant not for those who sleep over their rights nor for those who do not execute their duties. Having not summoned the Conference in the year 1920, we may take it that the Secretaries forfeited the rights they had as Secretaries. The causes adduced for the mis-feasance are by way of an apologia amounting to a hotchpotch of lame excuses. On the contrary, everybody recognises that with the combined inauguration of the non-cooperation and the Reforms—whichever way you take it—the work and propaganda of the Social Reform Movement has assumed greater possibilities. Owing to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi social work has, at once, assumed the national magnitude and importance. Suffice it to say, that the work of holding an annual conference was much easier in the years 1920 and 1921 than in any of the previous years; yet, Mr. Devadhar pleads exceptional circumstances. If those circumstances are exceptional, I do not know what I should say concerning the circumstances, under which his masters—Ranade and Agarkar worked.

A person cannot take advantage of his own wrong and hence it was perfectly reasonable for Mr. Natarajan to have stepped into the shoes of the secretaries. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Ramanbhai and others who kept the social conference alive and held its session at Ahmedabad in 1921 along with the sessions of the National Congress. The great Liberal leader Ramanbhai was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. K. Natarajan presided. For ought we know, neither Mr. Devadhar nor Sir Narayan took the trouble of protesting against the Conference. They ought to have either summoned a rival Session—this time at Allahabad—the venue of the Liberal Federation session for the year or ought to have at least issued an explanation for their misfeasance. Neither of these courses they adopted and this completes the story or of their surrender—willing or unwilling.

Mr. Natarajan as the President of the conference for the year 1922, it may be further seen, was within his rights to arrange for the session of the National Social Conference at Gaya along with the session of the National Congress. In the meantime, Mr. Devadhar and Sir Narayan woke from their sleep after full three years and for the first time held a social conference at Nagpur along with the 5th session of the Liberal Federation. It may be Sir Narayan did not want social Reform movement to be a matter of party politics or there may be some other reason, the issue as to which of the Social Conferences was constitutionally the National Social Conference was not raised at all. Both parties tacitly assumed that the social conference held at Gaya was the National Social Conference and the other held at Nagpur under Dr. Paranjpye's presidency was a new organisation which could have been fitly described as the first Social Liberal Conference. If Mr. Devadhar wanted to claim the tradition of the old organisation, it was his duty to raise that issue last year. But having not done it, the question as to whether the Poona Social Conference can be called the 35th social conference is really a case of *res judicata*. The question ought to have been raised last year when Sir Narayan was living. To raise it at such a late hour as this is neither dignified nor consistent. To style the Poona Social Conference as the 35th Session with all the irregularities pointed out is nothing short of constitutional violence.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 1.

P.S.—The National Social Conference was also held in 1920 along with the Congress-Session under the presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

The Sub-Committee of the Indian Bar Committee arrived at Rangoon on the 1st instant from Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 5/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 580
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 630
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 620
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 150
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 144
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 328
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.27-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 84.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.60
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, Jan. 2.

Telegraph Transfers
Bar Gold
Bar Silver Spot (mutilated)

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Doc. Demand	585
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	155
Shanghai	237
Japan	150 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

London, Jan. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent. 64 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London 33 11/16
Bar Silver Spot 32 15/16
" " 2 months hence
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying Steadys
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans 2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.75
" " " Germany 18.200.000.000,000
" " " Italy 100,26
Stockholm 16.23
Christiania 29.93
Amsterdam 11.36
Switzerland 24.69
Belgium
Athens

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 2.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " 4 1/2
" " " " 6 " 4 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Jan. 2.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 £ 87
Victory Bonds 4% £ 91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 £ 100 3/16
Consols 2 1/2% £ 55 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% 43—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) 65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3% 56 1/2

London, Jan. 2.

Conversion Loan £ 76 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan 100
4 per cent. Indian 114 1/2

BULLION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-10
Silver ready, d. 33-11
Silver forward, d. 32-15
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India buyer at lower rates. London speculators buying to cover sales.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 88
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 99/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1958 Rs. 106
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/4
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The market closed easy. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 81, Central 25/4 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 110, Bombay Cotton 600, Bombay Dyeing 777/8, Century 390, Cent. India 502/8, Coorla 152/8xd, Crescent 200 xd., Edw. Sassoon 230, Fazulbhoy 830xd., Gokak 110, Ind-Bleaching 190, Ind-Malwa 425, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 190, Khatao 270, Kohinoor 1360, Laxmi Cotton 5300, Madhowji 260, Mathuradas 375, M. Petit 3100, Morarji 4000 xd, New Great 490, New City 300, Pabany 365 Pearls 55½ Phoenix 455, Shapurji 223/12, Simplex 327/8xd, Standard 1500, Swan 860, Swadeshi 502/8, Tata Mill 400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 257/8, B. Burma 275, B. Burma N. I. 62/8, Bt-Burma pet 5/3, Bombay Tramways 88/12, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 10/4 Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd 100n, New India 13/12, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord. 28/12. Tata Iron Defd. 103/12, Tata Hydro 672/8xd, Scindia Steam 7.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Chartered Bank £ 19 3/8
Hongkong " 126—
National " 41 1/2
Eastern " 5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. 12—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 3.

To-day Reuter reported a sharp decline of 82 to 95 points in New York futures. The market declined on Wall Street and speculative selling, whilst Liverpool was reported 54 to 45 points lower on scattered long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd January as follows:—

"Spot situation becoming stronger.

"Think that selling overdone."

Owing to a sharp decline in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened easy this morning at Rs. 648 and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 650 on buying by Marwari Jobbers and Offices. The market was quiet for the greater part of the session and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 649½ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 649 and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 652½ on buying by Exporters and Commission Houses and closed steady at Rs. 652 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 615 and advanced to Rs. 620 on buying by Offices and a Japanese firm. From this level, on selling by various Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 616½ and closed at Rs. 618½ at 3-30 p. m. whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 609 and on buying by Commission Houses advanced steadily to Rs. 615. Around this level, on selling by a Japan House the prices gave way to Rs. 612 and closed at Rs. 613 at 3-30 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was quoted at Rs. 541 and March Rs. 539 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand, and buyers were not willing to pay any higher rates than the week before. About 3,000 bales only were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay,	Jan. 3.
Fully Good Broach	April May	652
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan	544
"	March	542
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	619
Fine Oomra	March	614

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	585	575	560
M. G. Oomra No. 3	655	645	630
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	685	675	660
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	670	660	645

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay,	Jan 3.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	649
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	538
Fully Good Bengal	March	534
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	618
Fine Oomra	March.	612

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January, 3.

New York Market 2nd January 1924.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices Last known in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
35.20	Jan.	34.70—30	34.38	—82
35.60	Mar.		34.65	—95
35.80	May	35.33—47	34.85	—95
34.73	July		33.83	—90
28.86	Oct.		28.21	—65
	Dec.		27.85	Nominal

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.50, lowest 34.60, range .90 points. Continued long liquidation. Wall st. selling, speculative selling and local traders selling catching stoploss orders. Demand on limits down.

Liverpool Market 2nd January 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.83	Jan.	21.00 +17	20.29	—54
20.83	Mar.	21.00 +17	20.33	—50
20.60	May		20.15	—45
20.10	July		19.65	—45
16.78	Oct.	16.93+20	16.54	—24
23.89	Egyptian Jan. 1924		23.08	—81
22.39	" Nov. "		21.85	—54

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered buying. Not much selling.

(2) American cross rate 429½. March highest 21.05, lowest 20.28, range .77 points. Accumulation of buying orders at the opening, afterwards scattered long liquidation in narrow market; stoploss orders being reached. Very little offtake.

Alexandria MMarket 2nd January 1924.

Telegraphic market advices: Market strong.

	Liverpool, Jan 2. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	20.29—54
	Mar.	20.33—50
	May	20.15—45
	July	19.65—45

Liverpool, Jan. 2

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4000
" " Sales of East Indian	100
Mid. Americans spot moderate inquiry	21.68
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	24.50

New York, 11 a.m.	Mar.	35.19 +13	Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May.	35.38 +11	Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July.	34.41 + 6	Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
" " " "	Oct.	34.90	Brass	2/	64 12 0
	Jan.	34.95			

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Future delivery prices:— Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	20.98 +15
Feb.	unchangd
Mar.	10.98 +15
April	unchangd
May	20.77 +17
June	"
July	20.24 +14
Aug.	unchangd
Sept.	"
Oct.	16.96 +18
Nov.	unchangd
December	"
January	15.40 +17
Egyptians March	24.25
May.	24,45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Months.	Today's Prices.
January	20.29—54
February	20.31—52
March	20.33—50
April	20.21—48
May	20.15—45
June	19.99—44
July	19.65—45
August	18.84—32
September	18.34—29
October	16.54—24
November	16.19—44
December	15.04—24
Jan.	14.99—24

Tone:—Barely Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.90
" " Fully Good	14.30
" " Fine	14.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.10
" " " Fully Good	15.60
" " " Fine	16.10
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	18.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.80
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14 60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Months	To-day's Prices.
January	23.80—81
February	23.19—89
March	23.30—79
April	23.39—80
May	23.48—81
June	23.48—81
July	23.48—81
August	23.13—81
September	22.73—81
October	23.10—54
November	21.85—54
December	21.85
January	21-85

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 2.

	To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York.	Jan.	34.38
	Mar.	34.65. +5
	May	34.85 +5
	July	33.88 +10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		35,000
" Exports to Great Britain		24,000
" " Continent		59,000
Futures at New York		
" " "	Jan.	34 38
" " "	March	34 65 +.5
" " "	May.	34 85 +.5
" " "	July.	33.83 +.10
Spot Cotton at New York		35.40—1.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		35.00— 50
Futures, "	Mar.	34.62— 1.6
" " "	May	34.40—1.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 5/8
Silver Foreign mined		64 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 2

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	43/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	42/6
AUSTRALIAN J/F Paid Buyers	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan./F, Sellers	32/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. J/F Cargo	47/—
ROZARIO SANTA FE 64 lbs. Jan. Paid.	43/6
FREIGHT OF COAL.	
Cardiff to Bombay	13/—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Basar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 9 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	
Mowrasced	9 8 0	
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May		
Linseed,		
Groundnuts April/May	72 12 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Jan.	15 14 0	

METALS.

London, Jan. 2

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 3/8
Copper Braziers	" 63 —
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nomi.	29
Corrugated sheets	" 18 3/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET. BRASS.

Bombay, Jan 3

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Flat Kla:		65 8 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	51/6
July Sellers	24/0
July Sept Sellers	23 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	23 11 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23 11 1/2

Tone:—Quit

LINSEED.

London, Jan 2

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 19
Tone—Quiet but firmly held.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net	
" Months J/A paid	£ 39 3/8
" Buyers, etc. May./Aug Done Buyers	" 38/3
Tone—Steady	

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 2.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	11—
Tone.—Small business-Barely Steady	

METALS.

London. Jan 2

TIN BLOCK	233/

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Jan 2 1924.

Cotton	40 62 Bales
Wheat	11329 Qrts.
Linseed	6903 "
Rape, etc	839 "
Gingellyseed	5030 "
Poppyseed	570 "
Groundnuts	5976 "
Castorseed	1602 "
Rice	16130 "
Myrabollams	1937 "
Cottonseed	50303 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	911 "
Juwar	1213 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	2676 "
Bajri	9234 "
Coal	1147 Tons
2 days' total	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 3 6
Century per lb	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstons	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb	1 3 6
Pearl per lb.	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 3 0
Longcloths:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 8 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Fahelwan	1 5 6
Health Brand	1 5 6
Selita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 9
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Cheek 5lb Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phœnix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Cheek 5 1/2lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Cheek:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	7 14 0
Black Cheek 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12
Hindustan	12 12 0

LONDON, Jan. 2.

LINSEED, CALCUTTA £22 3/8 Afloat to Hull.
LINSEED BOMBAY, BOLD £22 7/8 afloat to Hull.
LINSEED LA PLATA ARGENTINE £17 1/8 January/March Easier.
COTTONSEED EGYPTIAN BLACK £13 3/8 January Hull. Quiet.
RAPSEED TORIA £19 December/January.
RAPSEED FEROZEPORE £ 19 ½ December/January.
CASTORSEED BOMBAY £24 3/4 1st to 15th January shipment to Hull.
COTTON SEED BOMBAY £ 10 1/8 middle January.
COTTON OIL EGYPTIAN CRADE £ 42 1/4

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Karachi Barley 31 3/8 January/March Wheat Dari Indian white 8/3 January March Liverpool.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitola 45½ afloat.
Gram Peas Karachi 32½ January.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Canadian business men who are affected appear to be taking the defeat of the British tariff proposals philosophically and although there, as elsewhere, plans had been made to take advantage of the anticipated preferences, these were only a provisional nature. No doubt a good deal of disappointment will be felt in the British Columbia salmon industry which, with its "tin-cans," played so prominent a part in pre-election argument.

The results of the reconstruction which has been going on in the damaged French industries since they were liberated from the Germans are now becoming distinctly marked, both in the case of iron and steel and of coal production. The former, as regards potential capacity, is approaching the desired level of ten million tons a year, while, with the support of the Lorraine mines, the total French coal output has passed the pre-war figure.

Exportation of electric power from one country to another—from countries which have an abundant supply of water-power to those that have less—is a development which is likely to have a considerable effect on the economic relations of various States in the future. One such scheme, as between Norway and Denmark, has reached an advanced stage of discussion and particulars of it are given below. Other countries where a similar transfer of power on a larger scale would be feasible, insofar as material conditions are concerned, immediately occur to the mind and it is obvious that, if this new form of economic inter-dependence should arise between other groups of countries the political as well as the commercial effects would be very far reaching.

AUSTRALASIA.

Holiday demands are responsible for a considerable revival in trade in Australia, although insome branches outgoing are below expectations. Business in soft goods is improving, but the lateness of the season is interfering with demands. The wool sales continue to be very satisfactory and, as anticipated, the high prices which are being obtained will doubtless compensate for the small clip. The movement which aims at utilising the raw wool as far as possible in Australia is still growing. The latest development is the formation of a company in Brisbane, entitled the North Australian Worsted and Woollen Company, Ltd. which proposes to erect in the Queensland capital a woolen mill costing, when fully equipped, between £80,000 and £100,000. Later it is probable that mills will be erected at Rockhampton and Townsville or Charters Towers. It is intended to make all the yarns used.

Another industry which has for some time been receiving attention in Australia is that of paper making. Various forms of raw material which are to hand locally have been investigated, but so far no very great actual progress has been made. Encouraging reports, however, have been received by the Commonwealth Minister for Customs on the production of paper from Australian timbers. The Minister said recently that specimens of commercial papers, including newsprint, which had been made from timber obtained in the Eastern portions of Victoria and New South Wales had been sent to the New South Wales Premier. A report from Newcastle, N. S. W., states on good authority that paper mills are to be started at Port Stephen, an American syndicate having obtained options over a large area of land. This, it may be noted, is not the only instance reported lately of American enterprise in Australia.

Success appears to have attended the efforts of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line of Italian steamers in its efforts to foster trade between Italy and Australia. Three vessels are at present on the Australian service and a fourth commences next year. One unit of the fleet, the Principessa Giovanna, will take on her return voyage to Italy what is said to be the first direct shipment of Australian frozen meat to Italy. Should this trial be satisfactory, the frozen meat trade between Australia and Italy will be further exploited.

A cable from Melbourne says that merchants there are complaining of delays at the Customs in completing entries. These delays often occasion the seizure of goods by the Harbour Trust owing to the inability of consignees to remove them from the wharves within the time limit.

CANADA.

In Canadian business and financial circles no appreciable reflex has thus far appeared of the result of the British elections, although there is naturally disappointment in some quarters at the prospect of the non-realisation of hopes based on effective preferential tariffs. Any plans made following the Imperial Conference announcements regarding the proposed preference on fruits, canned salmond and other commodities were made only tentatively by Canadian exporters, who for the most part were wise enough to bear in mind the uncertainties of British fiscal developments.

An indication of generally enlarged business in Canada during part of the year is the fact that construction contracts awarded for the eleven months ending November show an increase of nearly 13 per cent. The largest increase occurs in the construction of new public utilities. The outlook for the coming year is for a slightly increased volume of general building with prices for building materials remaining fairly stationary and with the labour supply and wages satisfactory. In passing, it may be noted that Christmas trade in most Canadian towns shows an improvement over that of last year.

The demand for finished iron and steel presents a steady growth. The new strength of the iron market is evidenced by the further advance of one dollar in the price for all grades, the Montreal quotation for No. 1 iron being now 31.05 dollars. Only a few hundred tons of iron, a meagre quantity compared with shipments for past seasons, have been imported from Great Britain this year. Stocks of all steel lines are rather low and buyers generally are keeping their inventories down.

The Bush English China Company, Ltd., which has been incorporated to carry on a business at Port Hope, Ontario, is making public offering of an issue of 450,000 dollars in seven per cent. convertible debentures. An arrangement has been made with a Manchester firm whereby the Bush English China Company will use the same clays as the English potters indeed, it is the intention of the company to manufacture English China table-ware in Canada, with English clays, by experienced English potters, and under English formulae.

SOUTH AFRICA.

As far as the wholesale and retail establishments of Capetown and its suburbs are concerned views on the state of trade recently are so conflicting that the only conclusion to be come to is that, although the improvement which has been noted lately may be maintained, it has not made further progress. Indeed, a wholesale firm which has been plotting out in graph form the results of its own observations and those of a number of retail houses, of which it may be called the parent, states that the result indicates that the level to-day is but a mere one to two per cent above that of twelve months ago. This particular firm questions whether the occasions upon which "improvement" has been claimed have not been merely ordinary trade fluctuations. In support of this view it points out that so far from the number of unemployed decreasing it is, if anything, gradually growing. On the other hand, it is from the industrial firms that the chief reports of an improvement in the situation have been received and these establishments in the main are still optimistic. Engineering shops, though somewhat slack just now, say that they have nothing to complain of. Building is as usual, very busy and so are the subsidiary trades, in particular furniture and cabinet workshops. The boot and shoe industry is still dissatisfied with the position. Reports from the farming districts are very hopeful and there are indications that good business should ensue through the purchase by the farming community of agricultural implements. The farms are securing an excellent crop of wheat and are obtaining good prices; indeed, the wool industry seems to be one of the best farming investments of the day. There is every hope of a good Christmas retail trade in general lines.

Similar conditions to the above are reported from Johannesburg where the engineering shops report a satisfactory volume of business and the farmers appear to be in a buying mood. The effect of the advance in the price of gold on the London Exchange was felt in the stimulation of production at many of the low grade mines, which, if maintained, is likely to encourage the reopening of some of the dormant enterprises. Platinum developments have also brought more buyers into the machinery market, although for the most part they are satisfied with second-hand material and plant. Much of this, however, is now almost as dear as new, as there has been a shortage in many lines for some time past.

UNITED STATES.

The outstanding feature of the United States iron and steel market at the end of November was the continued heavy buying of pig iron throughout the country. The large consumers are now provided with iron for their needs during the first quarter, and in view of the advancing prices the heavy demand is not expected to continue. Steel ingot production is estimated to be at the rate of 38,500,000 tons a year and a further decline in operations at the mills is expected. Railways continue to dominate the buying side of the market. As was expected, Japan proved to be the largest foreign buyer of steel during October.

The position of United States shipping is still very interesting. In a survey of employment of the American merchant marine, as on October 1, issued recently by the Shipping Board, further withdrawals of privately owned American vessels from the foreign trade and a 25 per cent increase in the laid-up fleet were reported. Four cargo vessels were withdrawn from the European service, one from the east coast of South America, and one from the Far East. On the other hand, two were added to the west coast of South America and one to the Orient service, so that there was a net decrease of three cargo vessels, and, in addition, of four passenger steamers. Of the Government fleet, including both Shipping Board and the Panama Railroad vessels, there were on October 1, only 365 ships of 2,340,665 gross tons in operation out of a total of 1,396 vessels aggregating 6,465,351 tons. There was also a falling off in tanker services there having been five withdrawals from Europe and two from the Far East as against two additions to the Orient service.

FRANCE.

For the first time since the war the production of French coal mines in October (details of which have now become available) exceeded the pre-war monthly figure of 3,403,685 tons, which, however, did not include Lorraine. In October the amount produced was 3,689,853 tons as compared with 3,321,297 tons in the preceding month. In the Nord and Pas de Calais the progress of reconstruction is marked by a steadily increasing yield, which from 69 239 tons per day in January rose to 74,966 tons in October. The present figure nevertheless falls 16,331 tons below the figure for daily production in 1913. In the centre and the South the daily production, amounting to 45 566 tons, shows a slight increase as compared with the pre-war figure of 44,850 tons. The Lorraine mines yield 16,129 tons per day, which makes up for the deficit in the northern mines until the latter are again in complete working order. Out of 2,885,718 tons of coal imported into France during September, the returns now issued show that 1,899,979 tons came from the British Isles.

The general tendency towards weakness predominates on the French iron and steel market. New business is only being done when requirements are really urgent and prices for pig iron are distinctly falling, while those for rolled products are rather steadier. During the past few months the works under reconstruction have made such progress that the French capacity of production, although not reaching the ten million tons of iron and steel annually which is aimed at, has certainly risen to seven or eight million tons. It is noted that British demand for French ore has become keener, especially for colonial sorts. The slow increase in the French iron and steel production has also restored more activity to the Lorraine eastern mines. The improvement in the supply of coke continues and during November arrivals from the Ruhr totalled 205,503 tons.

RUSSIA.

Hopes of continuously increasing exports of British coal to Russia are evidently destined to receive a check as a result of steps contemplated by the State Economic Committee with the view of sustaining the stagnant Russian coal industry. The Ost-Express says that this Committee proposes the restriction of imports of foreign coal to 20.8 million goods for the economic year 1923/24. At the same time the State Mining Administration has proposed the abandonment of the supply of the mercantile fleet with British coal and to replace it by Russian coal. The quantity in question is 3,425,000 poods. With the same object the State Tariff Committee has decided to reduce the freight rates for coal from the Donetz basin to Petrograd and Archangel to 1/125 gold hopeck per pood and verst. The official organ Ekonomitcheskaya Zhizn reports from Petrograd, in connexion with the decision arrived at in principle regarding the gradual replacement of foreign coal by Russian coal, that it has been decided to cover the total requirements of 25,000,000 poods by 10,000,000 poods of Donetz coal and, for the present, 15,000,000 poods of foreign coal.

SWEDEN.

The thorough investigations of the iron ore deposits at Kiirunvaara in north Sweden which have now been concluded show that these deposits are considerably richer than was previously supposed. Very large pure deposits extend to a depth of at least 700 metres below sea level at Luossajaervi, where the corresponding depth in 1913 was estimated at only 300 metres. It may therefore be assumed that the deposits are much richer than the 740,000,000 tons calculated in 1913; in fact this figure must be at least doubled. At Malmberget the deposits are calculated at about 195,000,000 tons. Investigations have also shown that the deeper deposits contain the so-called A ore, which is of higher quality than the phosphoric ore now almost exclusively mined. The new deposits contain in the deeper sections 60 to 70 per cent of non-phosphoric A ore, which holds 68 or 69 per cent of iron and is accordingly much more valuable than ordinary ore. The economic prospects of ore mining in Sweden are thus very bright.

In a letter to the Board of Trades Aktiebolaget Scania-Vabis emphasises the necessity for higher import duties on motor vehicles and the restriction of the excessive import of passenger cars.

NORWAY.

A commission of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish representatives has been requested to examine three projects for the transmission to Denmark of Norway's excess hydro-electric power. The first of these projects provides for a submarine cable across the Skager-Rak carrying at a tension of 200,000 volts the continuous current produced by the Kviken and Otra falls in the vicinity of the south part of the Norwegian coast. According to the second plan the cable would go over Swedish territory as far as Helsingborg where it would become submarine and cross the Sound. The energy would be obtained from continuous current produced at the Nore falls, where plants are now being installed. The third solution of the problem also favours the crossing of Swedish territory but by means of an aerial cable transporting alternating current at 132,000 volts. The findings of the inter-Scandinavian commission will be submitted to the governments interested and the final decision is expected to be reached shortly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Pavla Road, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-40 p.m.
Deputation of Trade Union Congress to H. E. the Governor, Govt. House 11 a.m.
SATURDAY, January 5.
The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 4 p.m.
Bombay Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, Matinee, 5 p.m., and 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Jan. 4 (Fri.) Sunrise 7th. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h 13m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Jan 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Jan. 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 16m.
Jan. 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h 14m. Sunset 6h 17m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

INDARNARAYEN.—*At his residence at Katra-Nil* Chandi Chowk, Delhi on 25th December 1923, to the wife of Indernarayen Brijmohanlall, Vakil, High Court, Bombay a son.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Restrictions regarding acceptance telegrams for Vizagapatam and neighbouring places are *withdrawn and they are now accepted in normal conditions.*

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A visit will be made to King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel on Sunday, the 6th instant, when members and guests are requested to assemble at the junction of Parel *Road and Dadabhoy Chamarbagwalla Road,* near Tram Stand, at 8-45 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Wakasa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. to-day (Friday).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper is raised to 8 per cent.

KALKADEVI FAIR.

The annual Fair of Kalkadevi Temple will be held on Sunday (the 6th instant) on Kalkadevi Road and there will be fire-works at twelve midnight.

BANDRA BAND STAND.

The opening ceremony of the Band Stand at the Bandra Point will be performed by G. E. L. Carter, Esq. I.C.S. Collector Bombay Suburban Division, on Sunday (the 6th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.
"Clan Cumming" arrived in London on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

GUJARAT MAIL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes:—
"The travelling public will be glad to hear that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have proposed to bring the Up Gujarat Mail at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) from 1st March, 1924."

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

The annual celebration of the Samaj comes off to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Women of all communities are cordially invited to attend. Shrimant Kamalabaisahab Kibe of Indore will preside.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT VILLE PARLE.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, a thrilling and impressive drama "The Falsely Accused" and a farce "Barber's Shop, etc.", were enacted by the Ville Parle Catholic Association.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Historical and Econmic Society Prof. H. L. Kaji I.E.S. will deliver a lecture on the above subject in the College Hall on Monday (the 7th instant) at 3-45 p.m. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside. All College students are requested to attend the meeting.

BHULESHWAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Shrimati Taramati J. Arunza, Delegate to the All-India Spinning Competition held at Cocanada sent by Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee has won the first prize of gold medal from the All-India Spinning Competition Committee, Cocanada.

A KHOJA DISPENSARY.

The Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Bundalibhoy Mahomed Free Dispensary was started at Samuel Street on 19th January 1923 and during the period ending 31st December 1923 the total number of patients treated were 16449 as under: Males 4665, Females 6211, Children 5573. Total 16449.

NORMAL AND TRAINING CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

The Women's Branch of the Social Service League, (Mahila Mandal, Parel) intends to open Marathi normal and training classes for women provided a sufficient number of students is secured. Those wishing to join the classes should write to the Secretary, Mahila Mandal, and register their names. The classes will be held in morning between 7-30 a.m. and 10 a.m. at Damodar Hall of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Poybavdi, Parel.

SOUTH INDIAN WORKERS REQUIRED.

Those South Indian residents of Bombay who are willing to devote a few hours every week for national service are invited to enroll themselves as members of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sanga membership of which is open to all South Indians coming from the Madras Presidency and the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Pudukotta, Cochin and Travancore, who subscribe to the creed of the Indian National Congress. A large number of volunteers are reqired for hawking khadi and enrolling Congress members which is part of the Sanga's work. Those who are willing to take up this work are requested to please communicate with the General Secretary at 8, Noble House, Parel, Bombay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of January 3rd says:—
A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. H. P. Mody, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub rule (1) of rule 24 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, to call upon Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency to elect, in accordance with the said rules, another person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 31st day of January, 1924.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Wednesday morning at 9-30 o'clock the down Madras Express train was approaching to Sion station when the driver saw a woman falling on the right side of the engine about six yards from the cabin. He stopped the engine and informed the guard who went to the line and found the woman lying dead. She was bleeding from the nose and mouth and her head was fractured. Her body was removed to the morgue where it was identified as that of Bhimabai residing at Kurla. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

A GENEROUS DONATION OF RS.5000

We understand that a Bohra gentleman, who *desires his name should not be published,* has given a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the Endowment Fund; the Managing *Committee have gratefully accepted the gift.*

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

3 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR THEFT.

Before Mr. Frank Hiveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Aroz Swami Joseph, an Indian Christian, was charged with house breaking and theft of property valued at Rs. 150 belonging to Mr. K.A. Cook, residing at Merewether Road.

The evidence showed that the accused was *in the employ of the complainant as a cook* and left his service on the 31st ultimo. On the New Year Day when the complainant was out for a stroll, the accused broke open the place by cutting through a window and removed clothes valued at Rs. 150. He was arrested on suspicion while trying to sell the clothes on the public road.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said when he went to receive his pay from the complainant, one Antone gave him the property. *Antone being called in the Court* denied having given anything to the accused. The accused admitted one previous conviction. *His Worship convicted the accused and* sentenced him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MIDNIGHT INCIDENT.

A Khoja, named Kanji Mohmed Shroff resident of Palghar, has kept two rooms in Nishanpada Street, for his use whenever he came to Bombay for his business. *On Tues*day night he went out with his wife for a drive and at midnight they returned. When they were about to retire they heard a knock at the door. Kanji asked who was knocking at the door to which he got a reply that he was "Sidi". Kanji asked him to go away and threatened to fire a revolver if he did not go. As Sidi did not go, Kanji opened the door and shouted for help but nobody came up. Kanji then fired two blank cartridges in the air. Some people came up on hearing the report and arrested the Sidi whose name is Abdul Raza Ali Magrub. Abdul when in custody of the police said he had come there in search of a woman.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Imperial Bank has raised its rate of interest on Demand Loans to 8 per cent.

Jutes owing to tighter money conditions buying orders have been on a small scale, yet prices in the majority of cases have not evinced any weakness. The speculative stocks Howrah and Clive exhibited a declining tendency on account of unloading by bulls. Later on, however, in sympathy with a rise in Hessians rates advanced.

Cottons.—Except for some covering operations, Dunbar had no enquiry. Kesoram recorded a few transactions on inter-bazar account.

Coals.—A better feeling was evidenced and has continued with the demand maintained for Burrakur, Goalichuck and Talcher.

Teas.—Although less activity has been experienced in this section prices have remained steady.

Miscellaneous.—There has been no interesting feature that calls for any special mention.

Government securities.—With the exception of three and half per cent. paper bonds generally were easier.

The following were the closing quotations:—
Government Securities:—3 per cent. Government paper 54/9; 3½ per cent. Government paper 63; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 102/1 S. I.; 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100/8 S. I.; Do. 1931 102/4; Do. 1932 102/14 S. I.

Banks.—Karnani Industrial Bank 5/4 S. I. Cottons.—Agra United 2/13, Dunbar 195, Kesoram 5/10.

Jutes.—Alliance 492/8, Auckland 150 S. O. I.; Birla 7/4, Cheviot 237/8 S. I., Clive 29/14, Dalhousie 323; Delta pref. 96 x d., Empire 42/8, Fort Gloster 710 I., Fort William 260/8 S. I., Gondalpara 700 S. I., Gourepore 573; Howrah 38/2 Hooghly pref. 13/12; Hukumchand ord. 7/4 x d. S. I. Lawrence 455 S. I, Lansdowne 248; National 283/8, Orient 177 x d., Reliance 46 S. I., Standard 343, Waverley 7/14.

Coals.—Baraboni 12/6, Burrakur 36, Chatabar 4/12; Deoli 50/4; Equitable 26/4; Kuardi 7/4, Lakurka 13/12; New Beerbhoom 32/8; Neetooria 1/3 S. I., Patmoria 3/10; Phularitand 1/5; Ranegunge 51/8; Satpukuria and Asansol 3/12; South Karanpura 10; Satikdih 6; Standard 60/8; Talcher 8/8.

Miscellaneous.—Russa Engineering pref. 28; Hooghly Flour 28 S. I.; A. Firpo Ltd. 11/14; B. I. Corporation 5/4; Burma Finance 2/5; Indo Burma Tin 7/4.

Tea Companies.—Central Cachar 98; Dimaksi 27; Durrang 61; Orang 9; Red Bank 11/4; Teesta Valley 265; Tirrihannah 22.

Exchange.—Bank's Telegraphic transfer is One shilling five and seven-thirty-second pence and Demand Drafts One shilling five and one-fourth pence.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading returned to Delhi on Thursday morning on the completion of their Burma tour.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi Amman, Dr. Kitchlew, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a few others arrived Madras on Thursday from Cocanada.

Lady Emily Lutyens has arrived in Allahabad accompanied by her daughter and they are staying as guests of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Consequent on Sir Walter Schwabe availing himself of two months leave preparatory to resigning office as the Chief Justice of Madras High Court the Hon. Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S. senior Puisne Judge has been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice. Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge of South Malabar is appointed Acting Judge in the vacancy created by the above appointment.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Thursday. The following had the honour of being invited. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Husem Hidayatallah, Mr. R. McLean, Sir Henry Macnaghten, Mr. J. B. Kanga, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Proes, Captain A. R. Palmer R. N., Colonel and Mrs. I. St. J. Gillespie, Mr. W. Kebbinger, The Revd: J. D. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neilson, Lt: Colonel R. Markham Carter, Captain H. Morland R. J. M. S., Major and Mrs. C. Homsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dalal, Mr. H. F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lynch Blosse, Mr. L. S. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rodocanachi, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Miss Grosvenor and Mr. H. Page.

Mr. A. R. Laftus Tottenham, I.C.S., First Member of the Central Board of Revenue proceeds on tour on 8th January. He arrives at Calcutta on the 9th and staying there for a week, reaches Madras on the 17th. Leaving Madras on the 23rd he reaches Bombay on the 25th and leaving Bombay the following day he returns to Delhi on the 27th.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

NUISANCE IN CHUNAM LANE.

After a brief recess of Christmas holidays, the Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. H. P. Mody.

At the outset the president on behalf of the Corporation expressed feeling of gratification on the honour of C. I. E. conferred upon Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Commissioner in appreciation of his services to the city by H. M. the King Emperor.

Mr. V. J. Patel concurred and other members joined by an applause.

Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. J. Mackwan and others, residents of the Church Mission property situated at Chunam Lane, and tenants of the adjoining building:—

Stating that next to the Church Mission property a new building has been built the ground floor of which has been let for motor repair works, the proprietors of which are using public roads as workshops and that the working of the motor cycle engines causes deafening noises "which shatter their nerves"; that the storage of petrol is a source of danger to their lives and property in case of a fire, and that the trial runs of cycles and cars may prove fatal to children playing on the road; that before the completion of the building with all its sanitary arrangements, it has been let for residential and business purposes and that the men are committing nuisance in the passage between the buildings. Requesting that prompt action may be taken for the removal of the workshops from the locality and that action according to law may be taken against the landlord of the premises in question for allowing them to be used for the purposes mentioned above without complying with Municipal requisition and that an enquiry may be made as to who is responsible for affording the facility to the landlord.

Rao Bahadur Pai moved and Mr. K. S. Dhondi seconded that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said though two months had passed since the complaint was sent to the Corporation, apparently nothing was done in the matter. The first complaint, he said was in regard to the road being used as workshops and he wanted to know if the municipality had granted permission to do so. Then there was a complaint for terrible noise emanating from the workshops that affected the health of the residents. The residents complained also against the storage of petrol. He urged the Commissioner to pay immediate attention to these complaints.

The Commissioner said notice was issued and proceedings are taken against the landlord for letting the building before completion certificate was granted by the Municipality. In regard to the road being used as workshop and trial runs on the road, he averred, it was for the police to take action and not for the Municipality. An enquiry was made about the storage of petrol and nothing was found. In regard to the nuisance, he said, necessary action was already taken.

The proposition was agreed to.

HACK VICTORIA STABLES AT LOVE LANE.

Consideration was also given to a Letter to the Corporation, dated the 28th November 1923, from Mr. Jeevan Karimad and others, Hack Victoria Owners and drivers at present occupying certain Hack Victoria Stables at Love Lane, Mazagon:—

Stating that they are unable to see that their stables are in any material degree inferior to any of the best stables yet they were complained against and that one Mr. Mallandain preferred a complaint, to which the petitioners were not made parties in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court against the Municipal Commissioner under Section 515 of the Municipal Act in respect of the stables; that the learned Magistrate eventually made an order the effect of which was that the Municipal Commissioner was restrained from granting a license in respect of the stables and that they were required to be vacated by a certain date; that the said order was confirmed by the High Court on appeal with the exception that the time for vacating was extended to the 12th December 1923; that in consequence of these decisions, the Executive Health Officer drew the attention of the owner of the stables to the fact that he was required to vacate the same before 12th December 1923, and stating that should any horses or Victorias remain in the stable after the date prescribed, proceedings would be instituted by the Commissioner against him for carrying on a stable without a license; that in view of this the petitioners will presumably be compelled to remove their horses and Victorias from the stables by that date; that the immediate effect of this, in all probability, is that only 30 per cent. of the total number of Victoria owners about to be affected will be able to obtain accommodation elsewhere and that those who cannot will have to dispose of their horses and Victorias, thereby taking so many Victorias off the streets of Bombay. Suggesting that the premises of the owner of the said stables which include more than the actual Love Lane Stables may be acquired by the Municipality as for a public purpose and licensed as stables, so that the stable area will be considerably increased or that either the Improvement Trust or the Development Directorate may be persuaded to acquire the land for this purpose. Commenting on Section 515 of the Municipal Act and requesting that by some means or other relief may be secured for them and that a new and amended system may be adopted whereby they can carry on their essential and publicly needed calling with some sense of security.

Mr. I. S. Haji moved and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. M. H. Haveliwala moved an amendment adding to the above that the Commissioner be requested to take such action as may be consistent with the High Court judgment.

The Commissioner said the Magistrate had ordered him to prosecute the gharrywallas with effect from a certain date. The High Court confirmed the order but extended the period to the 12th of December 1923. From the 13th of December 1923 he had to prosecute gharrywallas in pursuance of the order of the High Court. There was however a way out of the difficulty but that he thought was impracticable and it was to acquire the whole of the property and let it for the purpose of stables. He did not think, however, the Corporation would agree to that course.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said half of the victoriawallas had already vacated from that place and there was no necessity of taking action.

The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

"NO SHIKAR IN MORVI".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj may be too small a man in the eyes of the "Times of India," which without publishing the telegram of the Maharaj, has devoted one full column, and your goodself have thought it proper to allot to the Dewan of Morvi one and a quarter column for the purposes of carrying on his propaganda of his so-called explanation over the Shikar in Morvi. *The Dewan's* letter is misleading enough, but even your contemporary the "Times of *India" has not gone to the* length of either heading or alleging "No shikar in *Morvi." This is,* therefore, my justification for addressing this to your goodself *and the accompanying letter,* to one of your evening contemporary the "Voice of *India" that has published the Maharaja's* telegram, and I enclose the said letter to you as a part of my reply to the worthy Dewan's explanation, which I trust you will have the goodness to publish in the "Bombay Chronicle."

As an onlooker I find it has been "Morvi State" and his Dewan who shield their silly mistake by trying to scandalise the peaceful Jain community. The said community no doubt is competent enough to take care of itself but the letter of the Dewan and the language in which it is coached shows the mentality of the writer, and those around him, who have seen fit to villify their subjects, to keep them under eternal bondage, to satisfy their gratifications and conceal the wrongs that the Dewan and the Ruler have done, not only to the Jain community, but to the dumb, helpless and harmless animal kingdom, and to the poor birds. The Morvi Jadejas come out of our Bhatti stock and as such we can surely have no objection, to making a Shikar of the beasts of prey and the subjects of the States welcome their rulers making such Shikars, for the protection of the people, and the animal kingdom. In fact where His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch has allowed the game to increase, unnecessarily, and where the leopards are playing a hovoc, the population even repeatedly asks the ruling monarch there either to make Shikar, or allow those who want to do it; but the Shikar of beautiful fine harmless creatures like deer or waterfowl, is a brutality by itself, and therefore indefensible. If the Dewan's letter is written for the purposes of placating something which is not visible on the surface of the Maharaja's telegram, I have nothing to say. But to my mind the ungratefulness appears to have been centred at a place which is neither in the Jainism nor in Vaishnavaism for which the Dewan shows such intolerance in trying to please somebody in authority or their so-called guests and the life-long friends of His Highness whose social debt the State was going to discharge.

I should very much like to be enlightened by the Dewan as to what he has to say with regard to the fact of the Shikar, as is published by your various contemporaries and advocated in the "Bombay Chronicle" by the Jadejas of Morvi.

His Highness no doubt is still a *persona-grata,* but to his Vaishnavas His Holiness is still a greater personage. Ere the Vaishnavas therefore decide socially to boycott a Vaishnavait Dewan with a big Vaishnavait emblem on his forehead, for writing such an insolent letter to a spiritual head, to whom even the worst of his holiness' enemy would not write, when the spiritual advice and guidance is bestowed in good faith, and has no political axes to grind, or pay salaaming to the Johhokames by writing letters in English, when Vraj or Hindi is the mother tongue of a Vaishnavait, in which a telegram could not be despatched. The loyal Devan refer to the Shikar by two Governors; viz: Lord Harris, whom in his cartoon book D. D. has pictured as Nero of Rome and got the said cartoons distributed as part of your contemporary, the "Times of India" on the morn of His Excellency's departure home while to Lord Northcote even a loyalist like my Guru, Sir Dinshaw Wacha had refused a valedictory address, even by the loyal, Municipal Corporation and if Sir George Lloyd returned without a Shikar. I think His Excellency had the wisdom which the Bania Dewan of Morvi State does not seem to possess.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

42 Bora Bazaar Street,
Fort, Bombay.
January 2.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sure all Morvians will be gratified to note the interest you take in Morvian matters and that the courtesy of your columns will be extended to the following rejoinder to Mr. Patwari's political effusions in your issue of the 2nd instant.

Before demolishing Mr. Patwari's turrets of sand I must point out to the public the unmistakable similarity of style of Mr. Patwari's excursion into political philosophy and historical traditions and the attempt at revival of armed heroism by the Bhayats, Girasias, and Rajputs in your issue of the 31st December last. These efforts are evidently inspired by the same genius and perhaps executed by the same pen. Mr. Patwari apparently seems to believe that the torrent of abuse will wash away historical facts and political truths and lend a tinge of plausibility to his ignoble evasion of the main issue. Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj had categorically commanded this devout Vaishnava either to stop shikar or to give up forthwith Morvi service. The shikar has been done. Mr. Patwari can do nothing less than immediately give up his Devanship or for ever forfeit his claims to the devoted discipleship of Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj. But Mr. Patwari has only rolled out a long rigmarole relieved by the single pious assurance that he would never be a consenting party to shikar. Now shikar is done. Now what will Mr. Patwari the Vaishnava do?

Mr. Patwari's omniscience will be rudely roused from its apparent slumber when he hears what I have reddily learnt that no Morvian personally called on Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj who, having the moral well-being of the professed disciple at heart, wired to him his religious duty. Any man in the street will guess that the Dewan has some private end to serve in accusing Jains when the world knows that ninety-five per cent of Morvi people are *vegetarians and believers in "Ahimsa,"* while many of the remaining five per cent. *though non-vegetarians, have supported this* movement on humanitarian grounds. His cackle is only an attempt to divide the ruler and the people for his private gain. For can an appeal in favour of humanitarianism retard the cause? Even Mr. Patwari's literary attainments cannot prove an *appear to be a dictation. I have watched* from far the activities of the "Morvi Seva *Samaj" and I am surprised at the Dewan's* statement as the "Samaj" has never abused *Lakhdhirji* or accused him of being able to shoot. They only prayed that the shikar for whosoever's benefit be cancelled. It seems now a pity that they showed so much of loyal humility, knowing the kind of counsellor the ruler had. They ought to have in my opinion straight away brought an injunction against the programme, their forefathers having bought the privilege of for ever stopping the religious sacrilege of a shikar from Thakore Jiyaji. If Mr. Patwari is to escape the charge of wilful misrepresentation, he must be mondemned of incomprehensible and unpermissible ignorance when he states that there is no "Lekh" and that there was shikar during the regime of H. H. Sir Waghji. Even if Mr. Patwari reduces to ashes all State records in order to hide so well-known a fact, I know that the "lekh" is in safe keeping and am sure will be produced at the proper time and place. It indeed requires the exceptional intelligence of a 'shusta' Vaishnava and a loyal Devan to infer that because Thakore Jiyaji was a renowned warrior, he must have killed flies in Morvi and because the late Thakore Saheb was a crack shot he must have killed deer. Dates and names may impress those who do not know history, but while everyone knows Lord Harris and Lord Northcote lived and 1892 and 1901 are years of the near past, it is absolutely false that there was any shikar during those years. I remember that Bhayat Rawaji of Moti Barar was sent to prison for twenty-five days for killing a rabit with a stick about twenty-five years back. If a royal seal is not put on the lips of Kalubha (the present Police Superintendent), he will bear me out as he was then the prosecutor. Only five years back Bhayat Bechar's gun was confiscated not because he went to shikar, but because his servant killed a deer. Unless on reading this the Dewan Saheb destroys the gun, it can still be seen in Morvi. If Mr. Patwari feels that the Ahimsa movement is ill directed by the "Morvi Seva Samaj", why does he not join the "Samaj" and direct it well? It is immaterial whether Col. Wood has participated in the shikar or not, as a Wood-shot could not have differed from a Meek-shot. If the guests have no shikar propensities as the Devan assures us, if the host is incapable of shikar as loyal Mr. Pahwari most emphatically states, who will tell us why and by whom and for whom the shikar was arranged? If it was not arranged but was only accidental, then why were not the poor Morvi Mahajans' soft hearts eased by an assurance when they humbly waited on His Highness, why were not the many private appeals answered and the writers told that no shikar programme was even conceived? If that was the truth, was it so hard to tell? Mr. Patwari knows that H. E. the Governor visited Morvi last October and there was no shikar, but does he not know that there was no time for shikar? He talks of many instances, but does not give one. Moreover the prince will perhaps exclaim, "God save me from such friends." For the Devan Saheb has accused him of having been unjust to certain communities.

I challenge Mr. Patwari to state facts and explain events. I say the shikar programme was arranged in defiance of tradition and "lekh", of accession pledge and public and private protests and above all in defiance of the "Ahimsa" doctrine. It is mere evasion to make capital out of Col. Wood's absence, as it proves nothing. It is wrong to accuse Morvians of vilifying the Prince, as they have not uttered a single abuse. Even if it were true, it could not justify shikar. Mr. Patwari may twist tradition and hide a "lekh", vilify a community or protest loyalty, but the deathless doctrine of "Ahimsa" he dare not deny.—Yours, etc.

MORVI CITIZEN.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE'S NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The following notice has been issued by the Committee of the Stock Exchange:—
In case of all transactions effected after 1st January, 1924, the cost of transfer stamps shall be borne by the buyer. Where deeds are already stamped, the buyer shall on all transactions effected up to 31st March, 1924, allow the seller the value of such stamp, not exceeding the amount payable on the transfer at contract rates. In case of all transactions effected after 1st April, 1924, the seller is entitled to no such allowance, should he present deeds already stamped.

CRICKET AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

The All-India Cricket Tournament finals were played off at Allahabad between the Allahabad European Gymkhana and the Ajmere Bisset Club. The Gymkhana scored 315 in the first innings and Ajmere 151. The former was declared winners.

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SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES-LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1924.
1st Race Starts 1-45 (S.T.)

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.
Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Handicap for Horses in I and II Division.
Bell Metal 9-1, Wasp 8-8, Marmion 8-4, Margaret Joyce 8-4 Schiehallion 8-3, Love Glass 7-12, Festivity 7-11, Catchup 7-9 Troilus 7-6.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Horses in I Division
Crushed Glass 9-0, Mia, 8-13, Coleby 8-8, Scribble 8-5, Rackle 8-4, Bridal Blush 8-3, White Fang 7-13, Footpedal 7-13, Danzig 7-9, Daphnis 7-4.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Handicap for Arab Ponies in I and II Division.
Khundil 9-10, Dartmoor 9-8, Trade Mark 9-7 Centry 8-9, Arthur 8-6, Hatchel 8-6 Moyeed 8-2 Ornate 8-1, Summerton 8-1 Safety 8-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in III Division.
Sauce 9-6, Entree 9-2, Zigomar 9-0 Etheldene 8-13, Blackwater 8-12 Cylinar 8-9, Lady Loo 8-8, Coryste 8-3, Martenora 8-3, Musk Rat 8-1, Hairspring 7-8 Cronan 7-2.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in III Division.
Moonshiner 9-10, Mimi 9-6, Treasury 9-2, Rakings 9-0, Somali 8-13 Fun of the Fayre 8-13, Allensmore II 87, Laranja 8-3, Perambulator 8-0, King's Own 7-10, Irrigate 7-9, Jovial 7-5, Limehouse Lights 70, Floral Fete 7-0.

THE NOVICE PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms for newly landed Arabs.
Iron Clad 8-13, Soomair 8-10, Mookif 8-10, Nimrod 8-10, Hussar 8-10, Maktoom 8-10 Zaitoon 8-6, Lahore 8-6, Faithful 8-5, Khataf 8-5, Sheriff-ul-mulk 8-5, Tarick 8-5, Hazal 8-5, Chanchoon 8-5 Aisar Jung 8-5 Rami 8-5, Silver 8-5, Some Surprise 8-1, Costa Rica 8-1, Grey Malik 8-1.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms for newly landed Arabs.
Knight Bachelor 8-13, Gladstone 8-10, Lotus 8-10, Rakan 8-10, Gladnes 8-10, Zubeida 8-10, Gold Medal 8-10, Rais 8-9 Mahjub 8-9, Caesar 8-6, Squire 8-6, Murat 8-6 Passing Show 8-5, Aftab 8-5, Office 8-5 Young Tara 8-5, Surety 8-5, Marshal Hair 8-5, Hishan 8-1 Detective 8-1.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. III. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms for newly landed Arabs.
Mulook 8-13 Tocsin 8-10, William Tell 8-10, Farewell 8-10 No Trumps 8-10, Tamaran 8-10, Jehandar 8-10, Mayiah 8-9, Sardal 8-9, Anzan 8-6, Kamarbeg 8-6, Fanner 8-6 General 8-5, Huloob 8-5, Sphinx 8-5 Vadnan 8-5, Cowley 8-5, Faras 8-1 Engiish Mark 8-1 Meazer 8-1.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Div. IV. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms for newly landed Arabs.
Friday 8-13, Cossack 8-13, Red Hawk 8-10, Moostashar 8-10, Boorhan 8-10 Moosa Beg Pleader 8-10, Dildhar 8-9, Malla 8-6, Bugler 8-6, Rummah 85, Palada 8-5, Shareek 8-5, Kadir Hajaz 8-5, Yaldoon 8-5, Anwarchand 8-5, Aga 8-5, Fahad 8-1 Sayah 8-1.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following football matches were played in the League to-day:—

Second Division:—Bury two, Leicester nil; Manchester United one, Coventry two.

Scottish League:—Kilmarnock one, Ayr United one; Morton three, Motherwell two; Rangers one, Partick Thistle nil; Third Lanark two, Queen's Park three; Aberdeen one, Hibernians one; Clyde nil, Celtic nil; Clydebank two, Raith Rovers one; Falkirk four, Dundee one; Hamilton five, Airdriconians one; Hearts nil, St. Mirren nil.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Amateur Lawn Tennis Championship of Western India will be played off under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana from the 13th to 23rd February (inclusive). There will be championships in Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles, Ladies' Singles and mixed Doubles. Entries will close on Friday 8th February, 1923. Further particulars and entry forms may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary for Lawn Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1924.

(664th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

LOYAL TO THE MAHATMA.

"I am not sure if there will be a Congress next year in the Karnatak. It may be the Parliament of India that will meet at Bijapur next year, but in the meanwhile let us not forget that Mahatma Gandhi is still in jail The key to Yeravda jail, in which he is imprisoned, is in our hands." The president of the Cocanada session of the Congress could not have dissolved it with a more inspiring parting message than is contained in these words. The Mahatma has declared his wish that he could be fitly released before his time only by an Act of the Swaraj Parliament. Therefore, ever since he was arrested the task before his countrymen has resolved itself into hastening the advent of Swaraj. The success of the Cocanada session hence must be measured by the extent to which it has made the fulfilment of this task easier. No-one, who has carefully and dispassionately followed the proceedings of the session, but must feel that at Cocanada the nation has not only proved itself worthy of its great leader but has also given proof of its determination loyally to carry on the struggle with the help of the most efficacious weapon which he has presented to it—Non-violent Non-Co-operation. For the first time since the Mahatma's arrest, the voice of controversy in the Congress ranks is hushed and, in the expressive phraseology of Maulana Mahomed Ali, the deck is cleared for action. And for this happy result both the nation and its leaders deserve to be congratulated.

Never, indeed, since the arrest of the Mahatma has there been a more favourable atmosphere for the prosecution of the national programme than has been created by the Cocanada session. To realise the immensity of the gain we have only to recall the stagnation and waste of efforts of the last year and more. Hindu-Muslim unity, which stands for national solidarity, is at once the guarantee of the success of the struggle and the preservation of Swaraj. Since the Mahatma was removed from our midst this unity has not been maintained in the manner in which it should have been maintained. The Cocanada session has taken a distinct step in strengthening the bonds between the Hindus and Muslim and in promoting harmony among all communities by its resolution on the National Pact which is to be submitted to the All-India Congress Committee after the public has had full opportunity to consider and examine it. There are not a few persons who, with the experience of the last year during which the relations between Hindus and Muslims have been strained in some parts of the country, have begun to declare that Hindu-Muslim unity is impossible to achieve. But they are indulging in a counsel of despair. As Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad pointed in the Khilafat Conference while moving the resolution regarding Hindu-Muslim unity calling upon Muslims to safeguard the places of worship of all communities, to show tolerance and to stand against rioters to whatever community they may belong, uptil 1920 everything was done to keep the two communities apart, but not a minute was spent to bring them together. It was the Mahatma, who realised more than any single individual before him, that without Hindu-Muslim unity neither could Swaraj be won nor, after achievement, retained. Under his inspiration a supreme effort has been made during the last three years to undo the work of several decades and it is, therefore, obviously too early to yield to counsels of despair. The Cocanada session has rightly decided not to be in a hurry but to build soundly and well.

The greatest achievement of the Cocanada session is, however, the restoration of unity in the the ranks of Congressumen. It is unnecessary to recall the past or to bemoan efforts wasted on a futile controversy. It is enough that the bitter lesson of the past has not been lost upon the country. The good sense shown in leaving the Delhi understanding regarding Council-entry untouched is a proof that while there is only one thing that divides Congressmen there are more things which unite them. And that, besides, the thing that divides them is of very little importance was demonstrated never more emphatically than by the reaffirmation of the Non-Co-operation resolution—a reaffirmation made with the united voice of Congressmen of both sections. By this resolution, as Mr. Rajagopalachariar—to whom with Mr. Das and the Ali Brothers the credit of restoring unity in the Congress belongs—said, Congressmen expressed their determination not to undo or disturb what they did at Delhi and had secured all the good points without the evil effects of a battle. The Swarajists have been permitted to go to the Councils, not on behalf, but with the good-will of, the Congress whose policy of complete dissociation with the Councils remains unchanged. The Council-section of Congressmen did not desire the latter to commit itself to their programme, while they along with their fellow-Congressmen were convinced that the salvation of the country depended entirely on the carrying out of the constructive programme. There was thus nothing to prevent the two sections from joining forces in carrying out the common programme, but everything to induce them to do so. And at Cocanada they have shown that, whatever their small differences, their supreme loyalty to the Mahatma and his movement is unshaken. And not merely has unity been restored, but the Congress has also recognised that unity alone is of no avail without work. The establishment of an All-India Khaddar Board, the mandate given to the Working Committee to prepare schemes of organisation of separate Congress Departments and a National Service of paid workers are an earnest that every item of the constructive work will be carried out expeditiously, efficiently and uninterruptedly.

THE KHILAFAT RESOLUTIONS.

The more exciting debates in the Congress have naturally overshadowed the proceedings of the Khilafat Committee in the public mind. It must not, however, be imagined that these were less weighty because there was less contention, or that the decisions reached are likely to be less momentous because there was no strong difference of opinion with regard to them. The principal resolutions were the following:

"This Conference reiterates its former decisions and lays down in the clearest terms the demands of Indian Mussalmans regarding Arabia and the Arabs. It declares on behalf of the Mussalmans of India that they do not for a moment desire the people of Jazirat-ul-Arab to be under any foreign Government even if it be that of a Muslim power. The freedom of the Arabs, their advancement and national honour is dearer to the Mussalmans of India than that of other Islamic countries. The purpose of the present struggle is, therefore, to make the Arabs free and safe from oreign control and domination and that, while maintaining their internal freedom, the Arabs should keep themselves bound up with the Central Islamic Khilafat according to the national and religious tenets of Islam. It is, however, essential that Harameyn-esh-Sharifeyn should be under the direct control of the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin for, according to the Islamic Shariat, the control and management of pilgrims is the sole right of the Khalifa-ul-Muslimin alone.

This meeting reaffirms its previous demands and declares, on behalf of the Mussalmans, that the attainment of free and national Government is not only a political and national, but the foremost Islamic duty.

This Conference reminds the Mussalmans of India that to suffer in the path of courage and freedom is their Islamic inheritance. It is, therefore, the duty of Mussalmans that in the struggle for Swarajya they should not only work shoulder to shoulder with their country brethren, but try to give an example by being ahead of them and remain firm in their untiring zeal and energy."

Taken together these resolutions constitute a clear statement of that ideal in international and national politics to which it is the mission of the Muslims of the world to testify and which it is their duty to strive, by all lawful means, to realise. Nations have the same rights as individuals, and the polity of Islam, the super-nation, has to watch over the rights of nations in its brotherhood and testify to the rights of those which are outside; because there is only one law and one standard in the Kingdom of Allah which, for Muslims, is the actual Kingdom of this world; it includes everybody irrespective of race or creed or colour; those who obey its laws are loyal to it and those who disobey, regarding themselves as independent, recognising no superior Power or Higher Law than that of men, are rebels. It is as the inviolable heart or centre of a religion having such a message for mankind that the Jazirat-ul-Arab must be guarded by the Muslims with their lives if necessary, and men of every faith who think the message of Islam essential to the welfare of mankind, who care for the ideal of human brotherhood as something more than a Utopia, something which can be realised and must be realised if there is to be such a thing as general human progress; who know the brotherhood which does exist in El Islam, as nowhere else, between white, black, brown and yellow people, rich and poor, ruler and ruled, and who would deem it a misfortune for mankind if such an object-lesson in fraternity should be destroyed—such men of every faith will help to guard it, and thus show their allegiance to the Kingdom of God.

Some Muslims may take exception to the description of the attainment of a free and national Government as the *foremost* Islamic duty. Nations have the same rights as individuals; and just as it is the duty of an individual Muslim to seek to free himself from the control of one who interferes with his religious freedom or forcibly prevents him from performing his religious duty, so it is the first duty of a Muslim nation or community to seek of escape from any such restraint. The issue of man's law *versus* God's Law, was clearly stated in the trial at Karachi. The Ali Brothers and their fellow-prisoners stood boldly for God's Law and suffered gladly as their witness to its high supremacy. It is absolutely necessary, from the Muslim point of view, that such a conflict of ideals shall be eliminated, and, in the words of the Holy Coran, "religion shall be all for Allah," here in India as in Arabia thirteen hundred years ago. The Muslim must be free to be a Muslim to the full extent, free to bear the witness of Islam by championing the Right wherever found. Persecution and injustice by the rulers, whether here or in Jazirat-ul-Arab or in Kenya, must cease and "the religion be all for Allah," "But if they desist then let there be no hostility except against wrongdoers.'"

Notes of the Day.

Fear of Labour.

As the time for the opening of Parliament, which will decide the fate of Mr. Baldwin's shaky Government, draws near, the prospect of the Labour Party coming to power is beginning to create panic in circles which are interested in retaining power in the hands of the comfortable classes for serving the purposes of Big Business and High Finance. This is the explanation of the letter which has been addressed to Mr. Baldwin by the Conservatives' Association of the City of London, which formally proposes that Mr. Baldwin should approach Mr. Asquith with a view either to obtaining Liberal support for the Conservative Government or alternatively giving the Conservative support to a Liberal Government. The Conservative Association's object is to prevent a Labour Government because its Chairman, Lord Hunsdon, declares, "a Labour Government could very quickly do tremendous harm in shaking the credit of the country and the possibility of such an event had already had a lowering effect on the markets." Panicky statements such as this are not likely to mislead any one as they did not deter the British electors from returning Labour candidates in large numbers; for if the possibility of a Labour Government has done anything, it has considerably raised the prestige of Britain and improved the prospects of an early solution of the Reparation problem. But they show that vested interests, of which both the Liberal and Conservative parties are the guardians, will not yield power to Labour without a last strong fight. The Liberals, of course, hold the key of the situation and though Liberal headquarters state emphatically that no overture of any kind has been made to them from the Conservative side and assert that they will entertain no idea of a Coalition or sharing of Government offices, they are not averse to an understanding with the Conservatives provided the latter support a Liberal administration.

A Characteristic Outburst.

The "Daily Mail" is, as was to be expected, leading the campaign to keep out Labour, for Lord Rothermere has not given up the design which he and Lord Beaverbrook matured during the election to bring about a Liberal-Conservative Coalition with Messrs. Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead as its dominating figures. But the reasons which the journal advances against a Labour Government will cause no little amusement in this country. Colonel Wedgwood's protest against the Protection to Princes Act gives it the opportunity to indulge in a most mischievous libel against the Indian Princes at whose fidelity, we are told, a tremendous blow would be struck if the Act which was not wanted by a majority of them were repealed. And then we have, of course, the inevitable warning that "a few months' rule by the Socialist Minister would be enough to bring about a collapse of the whole regime in India." Could there be a more convincing argument against the continuance of the system of Government in India which cannot stand the test of self-determination and justice for which the Labour Party stands, assuming, of course, the latter is willing or likely to apply that test?

An Election Plot.

The most striking feature of the recent election in Britain was, beyond doubt, the conspiracy of the Beaverbrook and Rothermere Press to revive the old Lloyd Georgian Coalition of hated memory. On the eve of the election contest Lord Beaverbrook, proprietor of the "Daily Express" and "Evening Standard", had a party at his house at Leatherhead in Surrey, which consisted of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead and at this party it was decided, according to the "Daily Herald", that Mr. Lloyd George should bring down Mr. Baldwin by sniping at him from the rear during the election, with a view to the formation thereafter of a Centre Party. There was no denial of this revelation. On the contrary the existence of this plot was confirmed by a leading article in one of Lord Beaverbrook's papers, the "Evening Standard", which after commending Lord Birkenhead for his recent eulogy of Mr. Lloyd George, made the following significant admission:—

"There is probably before the country, as the result of Mr. Baldwin's leap in the dark, a period of instability which may produce ultimate effects on political relationships not less striking than those brought about by the war. New circumstances may necessitate new combinations, and statesmen now sharply opposed . . . find it necessary to come together. . . . We regretted at the time that Mr. Lloyd George, who has real vision, should have been carried away by his impulses into the merely negative attitude to the fiscal question which now handicaps and restricts him. But he is, of all men, the least likely to be imprisoned for ever by the doctrine of laissez-faire; his imagination is, whatever he may say, strongly affected by the Imperial vision. . . . The day will come when he realises the necessity . . of Imperial development."

Anything, of course, is possible for Mr. Lloyd George.

Fair Play in Politics.

The "New Leader", the British Labour weekly, writes:—"The English tradition of fair play in politics is worth a struggle to preserve. Decent conduct at public meetings is part of it, but some measure of fairness in newspaper reporting is no less essential. The popular Press has with rare exceptions subjected the entire Labour campaign to a stringent boycott. From these papers, however, none of us expect better treatment. Those papers which do preserve a journalistic tradition came out very little better from the test. Here in inches is the measure of the total space which the three leading newspapers devoted on six days, from November 26 to December 1, to reports of the meetings of the three parties:—

	Lab.	Lib.	Cons.
"Times"	32in.	265in.	353in.
"Daily Telegraph"	43in.	283in.	453in.
"Manchester Guardian"	301in.	497in.	421in.

The comparison is not quite fair as it stands. It may be justly said that the Conservatives are the larger party. Also, our leading men were tied down in difficult constituencies, and did little speaking outside them. With these allowances the "Manchester Guardian's" allocation of space seems reasonable, and its descriptive accounts were a model of honest and able journalism. We leave the record of the other two to speak for themselves."

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.

The question arises whether the Empire the Mussalmans set up, and sustained for over seven centuries, was of the character of a foreign yoke or an essentially indigenous government. We may begin by considering what are the essentialities of a "Foreign Government." Briefly they may be summed up as a distinct preference to the people of its own (different) race and creed over the natives of the country it rules, in the matter of State employment; special privileges and facilities allowed to the former in trade and commerce; the exploitation of the wealth and resources of the subject country for their own benefit by the conquerors, specially, in the form of removing large sums of money, in different shapes, to their own country; the natives to be debarred from holding political appointments in the State beyond a certain limit). Taking these points into consideration we propose examining whether and how far they were present in the Muslim Empire of India, and if Bernier's sweeping assertion that "the Great Moghul is a foreigner in Hindustan; he finds himself in a hostile country, or nearly so, a country containing hundreds of Gentiles to one Moghul" is justified by facts. There can be no doubt that an overwhelming percentage of the Mahomedans in India came from the indigenous races of the land (the percentage has been consistently on the increase since then), and even that small section of the Muslims of India which had no racial ties with their Hindu compatriots was, and has been, united to them by bonds of neighbourhood, common interests, a common country and equal and mutual advantages in respect of trade and property. Abul Fazl records that the Syeds of Barah, though they were of exclusively Arab descent, delighted in looking upon themselves as Hindustanis.

No Privileges for Muslims.

As for the question of privilege—political or economic—we find that the Muslims gave no preferences for people who like themselves, hailed from Afghanistan or the surrounding countries, unlike Romans who regarded the conquered countries, which became their subject provinces, as mines of wealth to be worked for the profit of the Roman citizens. Neither did they impose on the Hindus any restrictions in the matter of State employment—whether the limit of number or of the responsibility of the post. The Hindus frequently occupied, as we know, some of the highest positions in the realm, e. g. the posts of the Wazir-i-Azam (Prime Minister) and the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces and Diwan (Finance Minister). Amongst the provincial Governors and the Omrahs and Mansabdars there were a considerable number of Hindus always in employment.

The kings of Kashmere invariably had Hindu Ministers and so had the Muslim kings of the Deccan. The Slaves, the Tughluks, the Khiljees and the Lodees all had Hindu Ministers. Babar had Rangi Das as his Wazir. Man Singh, the son of Raja Bhagwan Das, was the first to be promoted to the full command of seven Thousand. (Upto that time Five Thousand had been the limit of promotion.) "It is noticeable", says the author of the Aiu-Akbari, "that Akbar in raising Man Singh to a Command of seven thousand, placed a Hindu above every Mahommedan officer." Hindu Governors, too, had been appointed for the exclusively Mussalman province of Cabul.

Unique Toleration.

This unique toleration has bewildered a modern historian who says "the appointment of Hindu satraps over an Afghan population was the outcome of their dream of fusing different races of India into one solid mass. It was indeed a daring experiment in the Asiatic politics." "They employed", he continues, "more Hindus than Mahomedans, much stress was laid on the employment of Hindus." Even more important however, than these actual appointments embodying as they did a generous and practical recognition of absolute equality as between Hindu and Muslim, was the fact that there were no disqualifying regulations formulated at any time during the period under survey against the former community, and the moral effect of this tremendous, even if negative circumstance, cannot be overstated having regard to the spirit of those times. The fact that there were no disqualifications based on distinction of colour, religion or race, for the public service was a powerful factor in raising the tone of the people. Anyone of the Indian population without any regard of his race or religion, could acquire, (and as we have seen actually did acquire) the highest places in the realm. Personal ability and loyalty to the Empire, indeed, were the only conditions imposed by the Muslim Emperors of Hindustan for advancement in the service of the State.

"The notion", says an eminent writer, "of confining power, and rank to members of the conquering class never entered the minds of these rulers." On the authority of Firishta we have it that Alauddin Khiji used to say "Religion had no connection with the Civil Government, but was only the business of private life." Aurangzeb never ordered, as is erroneously supposed, the dismissal of Hindus from the Imperial service. He merely instructed that both Hindus and Mahomedans should be employed to fill certain ministerial appointments in the lower grade.

Aurangzeb and his Hindu Ministers.

It is true that in 1082 A. H. Aurangzeb sent an order to dismiss all the Hindus from three posts in the lower grade viz., Peshkars and Diwans of Governors and Taluqdars, the revenue Collectors of the Crown land (private property.) It is not quite clear why such an order was promulgated but one thing is certain that it could not be on account of religious bigotry. If it had its source in religious intolerance why was it limited to three posts of lower

(Continued on page 8.)

FAMOUS EL ASKA MOSQUE.

IN DANGEROUS STATE.

URGENT RESTORATION NEEDED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Jerusalem.—A careful examination of the wooden ties and arches supporting the dome of the famous El Aska Mosque has shown that they have gravely deteriorated and the edifice is in a dangerous state. Indeed, unless its restoration is soon carried out, it is feared the wonderful monument of Islamic art will be lost.—Reuter.

TURKISH EDITORS ACQUITTED.

STRICTURES AGAINST AGA KHAN'S LETTER.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Constantinople.—Three newspaper editors, who were charged with treason, in connection with the publication of H. H. the Aga Khan's letter have been acquitted.

LATER.

Constantinople.—The acquttal of the editors was greeted with tremendous applause by spectators in the court. The judge said that although the letter of H. H. the Aga Khan aimed at troubling the public mind and contained passages transgressing the law of high treason, nevertheless the court was convinced that there was no connivance of the editors at the author of the letter. The Court complimented the Turkish press which had given abundant proof, during difficult times, of courage and self-abnegation.—Reuter.

NEW TURKISH REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Constantinople.—Basing their action on the Treaty of Lausanne, the Turkish authorities have notified the foreign shipping companies, operating here, that all loading and unloading operations, customs formalities and pilotage must be performed by Moslem Turks, and no Europeans should be allowed to board the steamers in port in connection with these services. Foreign shipping agents are discussing the situation as the question of pilotage affects the safety of ships in Turkish waters and the supply of Turkish pilots is inadequate and their quality leaves much to be desired.—Reuter.

TURKISH MISSION FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A Turkish mission has left for India to raise funds for the benefit of destitute Moslem refugees in Turkey.—Reuter.

GREEK GOVERNMENT RESIGNS,

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Athens.—In the National Assembly, to-day, Colonel Conatas announced the resignation of his Government.—Reuter.

"TELEGRAPH" ON GREEK SITUATION

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The "Daily Telegraph", discussing the political situation in Greece, while making no attempt to forecast the trend of events in the immediate future, expresses the satisfaction that at such a time of the crisis, the services of a veteran statesman like M. Venizelos are available. The "Telegraph" says: "It may be assumed that all his great influence will be exerted to maintain the conditions of fullest freedom for the great debate which will open in some three weeks' time."—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS

Sir Auckland Geddes has sailed for New York on board the "Majestic" on Wednesday to clear up affairs and bid farewell to his friends in the United States.

Sir Robert Horne also started for New York on Wednesday morning for a five weeks' business trip.—Reuter.

Lord Inchcape's step in the peerage is widely and warmly welcomed, and is generally regarded as a somewhat tardy acknowledgment of much arduous and invaluable public service.—Reuter.

REORGANISATION OF FRENCH ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Paris.—The reorganisation of the French army just completed means a reduction by ten divisions. Further reductions will follow as a consequence of the redistribution of troops in the Ruhr where the force will consist of ten Army Corps of three divisions.—Reuter.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given notice of a resolution for the Assembly recommending the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi.

The "Nation", the Lahore daily stops publication from to-day announcing reappearance shortly as a Sunday newspaper.

A message from Suiyan states a Belgian priest, Achille Soeur, was shot and killed at Hokiao when the town was looted by bandits.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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"BONFIRE IN POWDER MAGAZINE."

IF SOCIALISTS RULED BRITAIN.

DREAD OF DISASTROUS RESULTS IN INDIA.

CAMPAIGN TO OUST LABOUR.

LONDON, January 3.

The latest series of the "Daily Mail editorials favour Liberal-Conservative co-operation to keep out Labour. The paper stresses the effect that the inauguration of a socialist Government here would have in India, and says it would be able by administrative action without legislation to do pretty much what it likes. The paper cites the protest which Col. Wedgwood, who we believe aspires to be a socialist Secretary of State for India," made against the act to protect Indian Princes against vilification, and it says that, were the Act nullified a tremendous blow would be struck at the fidelity of the Princess. A very few months' rule by a Socialist Minister, subject to the influence of highbrows, wild men and theorists would be enough to bring about a collapse of the whole regime in India. The paper concludes: "When there is so much explosive matter about in India, to put a socialist Government in office here would be exactly like lighting bonfire in a powder magazine."—Reuter.

LABOUR GOVT.

"CONTRARY TO PEOPLE'S WILL".

LONDON, Jan. 2.

More definite light is shed on the letter sent to Mr. Baldwin by the Executive of the City of London Conservative Association which is one of the principal topics in connection with the political situation. A meeting of the Executive including, *inter alia*, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Banbury and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans was held, to-day, at the conclusion of which it was declared that it had been decided to make a general statement of the views contained in the letter. It declared that the formation of a Labour Government was contrary to the will of the people and would be highly injurious to the nation's domestic and foreign policy; therefore either a Conservative or a Liberal Government should be formed with the support of the other, and in the event of a Conservative Ministry proving impossible the Committee hoped that the Conservatives would support the Liberal Administration.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 2

Mr. Baldwin returned to London to-day, and it is expected that a Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow when various questions connected with the meeting of Parliament, next week, will be considered. Newspapers state that the Premier replied to-day to the letter from the Executive of the City of London Conservative Association, proposing that Mr. Asquith should be approached with a view to cooperation between the Liberals and the Conservatives. It is understood that the Premier intimated that he would consult his colleagues regarding the proposal.

THE PRESS COMMENT

The "Evening Standard" learns officially that no sort of overtures have been made by the Premier to the Liberal Leader. The idea of the Conservative Party seeking the support of Liberals has little backing in the Conservative press.

The "Morning Post" to-day urges that the Conservatives shall stick to their principles, and remain independent.

The "Times" has already declared against any such combination being attempted with a view to depriving Labour of its chance to form a Government.

The "Daily Express" denounces the move which is strongly opposed by a great body of Conservatives, and is opposed with equal vigour by Liberals, and would strengthen the position of Labour.—B. O. W.

LONDON DIE-HARDS' PERTURBED,

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Executive of the City of London Conservative Association in a statement to-day says that if the Conservative Government, supported by the Liberals, could not be attained, it hopes in the interests of the nation the Conservative Commoners will support Liberal administration. It says that the administration of the country in these critical times by an inexperienced Government of extreme views would be highly injurious to the nation in domestic and foreign policies.

It is understood that Mr. Baldwin, replying to the Association's representation, expressed the opinion that in view of Mr. Asquith's speech it was scarcely possible to approach him as the Association suggested. It is expected, however, that Mr. Baldwin will submit the representations to his Cabinet colleagues.—Reuter.

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Sir Robert Horne before his departure referred to Mr. Asquith's speech at the National Liberal Club and said Mr. Asquith's view of the constitutional position was untenable because it was impossible to put on monarchy the strain of refusing Labour party a dissolution.—Reuter.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH AFGHANISTAN.

INDIAN MUSLIMS TO START CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

SUGGESTION FOR SENDING DEPUTATION TO FRONTIER.

ALI BROS. ACCUSED OF BEING AMIR'S AGENTS.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, January 2.

Before the All-India Congress Committee, Maulana Shaukat Ali, on behalf of himself and Maulana Mahomed Ali, denied the charge of Sir William Vincent and Sir Malcolm Hailey that they acted as agents of the Amir for the purpose of founding a Moslem Empire in India. It was inconceivable that he and his brother could ever think of enslaving India. He alleged that Government was at present provoking a fight with Afghanisthan, and said that, if war was declared the Musalmans, who thought as he and his brother, would start Civil Disobedience. He suggested that a deputation of Hindus including Mahatma Gandhi, Sjt. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpatrai, with prominent Musalmans, should visit the Frontier and discuss matters with the Afghan Government.

SWARAJIST POLICY.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2

A further idea of what the Swaraj party will do in the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils can be gathered from the following resolutions just adopted by the General Council of the party at Cocanada:—"That the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Party, with the addition of Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, V. Ram Das and Dr. Moonje empowered to adopt such amendments to the Provincial Demand already published as are not inconsistent with the principles and policy of the Party. The said Committee is requested to attend the meeting of the elected members of Legislatures at Lucknow on the 9th January 1924, and to carry out the amendments aforesaid without any further reference to the General Council."

That the demands as finally settled at Lucknow after being signed by as many elected members of the Legislative Assembly and the various provincial Legislative Councils—both present and absent from the Lucknow meeting,—as are willing to join in, it be presented to the British Cabinet and the Government of India by registered post."

"That, the leader of the Party in the Assembly to be elected at the meeting in Lucknow will put a question at an early meeting of the Assembly asking the Government what steps it proposes to take on the said demand. The future action of the members of the Party in the Assembly and the provincial Councils will be regulated according to the following instructions:—In the event of the Government accepting the principle of the demand or taking time to consider it, the leader of the Party, in consultation with such other members of the Assembly as may be elected for the purpose, shall put himself in communication with the Government and arrange all preliminaries in regard to the various items constituting the said demand provided that no modification in any of the sub-clauses of clause one shall be accepted without the sanction of the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Party, provided further that the line of action to be adopted by the members of the Party in the Assembly and the provincial Legislative Councils before the acceptance of the demand by the government shall be regulated by such instructions as the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Party may issue in that behalf from time to time. In the event of the Government refusing to entertain the said demand after agreeing to do so and offering terms which are not acceptable, it shall be the duty of the members of the Party to resort to a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction with a view to make government through the Councils impossible. Such obstruction should be offered on all occasions when the members of the Party by themselves or by joining any other Party or group of members of the Assembly are in a position to defeat the Government. On other occasions, the members of the Party in the Assembly and the Legislative Councils of Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay will take no part in the proceedings.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

The following instructions will also be followed:—The members of the party will accept no office in the Government with or without salary or other remuneration. No member of the party shall agree to be on the panel of the chairman nominated by the President or to serve on any select or Standing committee or Commission nor take part in the voting for the election of members to the same. Any select or standing committee or commission can be made impossible by a majority voting against every person proposed for election. Members are at liberty to exercise the right of inter-pellation with a view to elicit information. It is expected that questions will be so framed as not to contain or imply a request for the redress of any grievance. No member of the party shall move any resolution or introduce a Bill provided that it shall always be open to members of the Party to accept on such terms and conditions as are likely to promote the general policy of the Party an invitation from any other party or group of members to join the latter for the purpose of defeating the Government on any non-official motion or measure opposed by the inviting party or group of members. Such invitation shall only be accepted when the members of the Party by themselves or with the inviting party of group of members form a majority of the Legislature concerned. When members of the Party are voting on any motion, all the members of the party shall be bound to go into the same lobby.

All demands for grants in the Legislative Assembly shall be widly opposed., thus ensuring the total rejection of the Budget. All demands for grants in the provincial Councils shall also be opposed provided that it shall be open to members of the party with the previous sanction of the Executive Committee of the General Council to abstain from voting on any demand for a grant if there are special reasons in any province for such abstention.

All questions of doubts or difficulty not covered by these instructions or requiring the interpretation of these instructions may, if necessary, be referred to the Executive Committee of the General Council and the decision of that committee on such question shall be final. The members of the party in the provincial Legislative Council will elect a leader and such other office bearers as may be necessary at an early date.

As very few members of the party have been elected to the Legislative Councils of Madras and the Punjab and no combination with other parties or groups of members is likely to be effective the Swarajist members of the said Legislative Councils will not take part in the proceedings and attend from time to time only with the object of preventing vacancies. These instructions do not apply to the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa as no members of the party as such were up for election to that Council. It is expected that the nationalist members of the said Council will frame their own rules on the lines of these instructions so far as possible. It is recommended that all Swarajists and other nationalist members shall attend the meeting of the assembly and the provincial councils dressed in pure khaddar.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 2.

There is no corroboration here for the statement cabled from London that Afghan troops encountered the outlaw gangs and caused casualties. It appears, according to tribal accounts, that some ten days ago when the Afghan Force first advanced, a skirmishing party of Afghan tribesmen sighted the gang and exchanged shots without much result. Opinion on the frontier, however, is puzzled to find an explanation of the present position. It is well known that a large Afghan force of several battalions accompanied by field and mountain guns under the command of the Provincial Government has been camped at and near Mandatai since December 21st and yet no action appears to have been taken either to root out the gang from their hiding place in the hills close by or to punish the prominent Maliks of Mandatai and Nakhtarnag who have been harbouring them.

Sir Mahomed Shafi returned to Delhi on 2nd January, and the Commander-in-Chief is expected there on the 3rd.—(A. P.).

LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

MR. MACDONALD FORMS CABINET.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB OFFERED COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

It is reported that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is busy forming a Cabinet and has offered the Colonial Secretaryship to Mr. Sidney Webb.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD ON PARTY PROBLEM.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

An interesting pronouncement has been made by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the "New Leader," the Labour weekly. Discussing the party problem he says, a situation that restores liberty of decision to the House of Commons as a whole ought to be welcomed rather than regretted. Everything points to a continued stalemate which will loosen the party bonds. Members are more frequently using their own judgment and tend to curb the partisanship of parties. The Labour Leader expresses gratification that Mr. Asquith's statement on the question of dissolution has been received with scanty support in the best-informed quarters. He terms as absurd the idea that the Prime Minister can go to the King just when it suits him shortly after the election to ask for dissolution.

Mr. Macdonald adds, however, it belongs to the Minister's responsibility to have his advice taken if, to the best of his beliefs, supported by the evidence of bye-elections, he thinks that an election is necessary and the country will accept it.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVE.

THE TRANSFERENCE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Dealing with the controversy with regard to the transfer of two million sterling gold from the Indian Currency Reserve, the "Financial News" expresses the opinion that the transaction is a sound business proposition and, in view of the fact that there are over ninety-three crores of rupees and silver bullion in reserve, there does not appear much ground for fear that transference will produce stringency in the metallic currency during the movements of crops, but repetition of such transfers should be regarded with askance as further contraction of metallic currency will be prejudicial to Indian finance.—Reuter.

SEINE RISES 6 METRES ABOVE NORMAL.

PARIS SUBMERGED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Paris.—The Seine has risen six metres above the normal; it is still rising and has reached the disastrous flood level of 1910. The capital is already getting under water, necessitating the closing of a couple of stations. The situation in the number of suburbs is serious. Families have been driven from their homes. Provisions are distributed by boats, notably in Rueil, where rafts have replaced tramcars.—Reuter.

AN UNWANTED SERMON.

"THE TIMES" ON RESULTS OF INDIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

In an editorial article on the results of the Indian elections the "Times" expresses the opinion that the very considerable successes of the Swarajists is explained by the political conditions. Ideal complete self-rule must always be attractive in a country of India's status. Moreover, the Liberals must learn the necessity of organisation and propaganda. Acute racial and religious animosities afflicting India can only be kept from flaming into disorder by the British Government. Nowhere does there exist the possibility of a stable alternative government. Therefore whilst we hold fast to our determination to lead India steadily towards responsible government that process must be slow until there is indisputable evidence of a strong sense of national unity and political responsibility. Finally, the paper points out that while the extreme attacks of the Swarajists have broken down outside the Central Provinces, the governance of India would be an exceedingly difficult task. "But" the paper urges, "no British Party should hold out hopes of a premature revision of the Constitution. Impatient idealists in India should realise that the safest means of developing the constitution lie in working it in co-operation with the Government. There is within the constitution itself sufficient machiney for expansion."—Reuter

FRONTIER PROBLEM

LT.-COL. REPINGTON'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, January 3.

In a second article in the "Daily Telegraph," Lt.-Col. Repington says that no one, so far as he is aware, desires to make any change in the arrangements at the Khyber Bolan and Quetta, and there is no reason to interfere in Baluchistan or in our defensive arrangements there. He declares however, with regard to the rest of the Border, that if we are not prepared to apply a forward policy and if the half forward policy becomes in a striking manner the cause of dispersion, weakness, disorder and political instability, we should do well definitely to accept the tribal independence and reduce our trans-border commitments, which so irritate the tribes, and set about the business of making the tribal Borderland more secure.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ASSURANCE!

"WHITE PAPER PRINCIPLES UNMODIFIABLE.

KENYA GOVERNOR ON IMMIGRATION BILL

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Nairobi.—Opening the Kenya Legislature, on December 31, Governor Sir Robert Coryndon referring to the Immigration Bill stated that the Viceroy of India to whom the draft of the Bill had been sent for perusal was still giving it his full consideration and would be replying as early as possible to the Secretary of State for India. He assured the Council clearly that there could be no question of modifying the principles laid down in the White Paper.—Reuter.

"PIONEER" EXPLAINS.

REPLY TO "CAPE TIMES" STRICTURES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The "Pioneer" informs Reuter, with reference to the "Cape Times" article that the "Pioneer" referring to Dr. Sapru's attack on General Smuts said: "General Smuts, in this unhappy dispute, had the people of South Africa behind him and the champions of Indians might appropriately consider whether the lot of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa is likely to be improved or made worse by such attacks." It adds that these remarks represent the attitude consistently adopted by the "Pioneer".—Reuter.

IMMIGRATION LAW IN U. S.

PROPOSED REVISION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Washington.—The Committee of the Senate is considering revision of the Immigration Law, restricting immigration to two per cent. of the number of each of the country's nationals, resident in the United States in 1890, instead of the present law allowing three per cent. [illegible] in the United States in 1910 [illegible] measure will bear very heavily [illegible] European countries whose [illegible] a smaller proportion of the [illegible] 1890 than in 1910.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STERLING [illegible]

LONDON, Jan. 2.

New York.—The sterling quotation is at present 4/28. The decline is attributed in many circles to the political situation in England.—Reuter.

£50,000 DONATION TO QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

TO FOUND TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

LEAFIELD Jan. 2.

Mr. Henry Laming, who is an Honorary Fellow of the Queen's College, Oxford, has given a sum of £50,000 to the Queen's College for the foundation of travelling fellowships. The fellowships will be tenable for two years and will be open to British subjects who have graduated at the Oxford University with Honours.—B. O. W.

SUBMARINE'S 9000-MILE CRUISE,

LEAFIELD, Jan. 2.

Submarine K.2 the second largest underwater craft in the British Navy, sailed from Portsmouth this morning, on a nine thousand miles cruise to the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The trip is in the nature of an experiment, and will be the longest undertaken by a British submarine since the great war. K class was first designed during the war. They possess the clipper-like stem and two funnels which are lowered into wells covered by watertight hatches before the ship dives. She has a displacement of 2,140 tons, carries three guns and has a surface speed of 24 knots.—B. O. W.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON LEAVES CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Cape Town.—The visit of the special service squadron has concluded with the departure of the battle-cruisers, the "Hood" and "Repulse," for Mooselbany and other ports on the coast. The warships were given an enthusiastic send-off.—Reuter.

LALA DUNICHAND TO RESUME PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Lala Dunichand, Barrister, a prominent non-cooperator and an ex-President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who was released from the Dasuali Jail the other day after serving his full term of imprisonment, has decided, for several private and public reasons, to resume his practice at the High Court.

COW-SLAUGHTER RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 3.

The "Searchlight" understands that Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, a Behared member of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly, recommending the adoption of effective measures at an early date for the prevention of slaughter of prime bovine cattle throughout British India, except in cases of proved necessity and religious purposes.

LEE COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF MADRAS CIVILIANS

INDIAN OFFICERS URGE PROVINCIALISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services, which arrived here yesterday, assembled to-day and recorded evidence tendered on behalf of the Madras Association of European Government Servants and the Madras Association of Indian officers. The views put forward by the two Associations were diametrically opposed and generally followed the trend of those submitted before the Commission by sister organisations in other provinces. But interest in the case presented by them attached to the special position in Madras and to no new suggestions put forward by them. The European Government Servants' Association in its written statement submits extracts from speeches in Councils and writings in the press to show that political organisations of all shades of opinion are doing their utmost to destroy the confidence which existed and still exists between the services and the people. These efforts are not confined to the revolutionary party. They are fostered and encouraged by Ministerialist and Moderate Parties. The Reserved Subjects including law and order are supposed to be the special concern of the Executive Council but in the Madras Presidency at all events the Executive Council as a body can hardly be considered to exist. Government is carried on by a Cabinet in which Members of the Council and Ministers sit, only two of the eight being members of the service and it is by this body that the conduct of an officer who had been concerned in suppression of trouble would be judged. The Association further declares that every appointment of an Indian to the exclusion of a European is warmly welcomed and can be used for the purpose of securing votes. The difficulty of the Services in future is likely to be more in view of the successes of the Swaraj Party. The Association urges that the need for safeguard is the greatest.

In regard to transferred departments individual details are not given for fear that the officers concerned might suffer in consequence. But the Commission is requested to examine the heads of departments in camera and the Association feels sure that the Commission will be convinced that real difficulties do exist. Moreover though the Governor is the protector of the services, "unfortunately the Governor, especially a Governor new to the Presidency, may find it extremely difficult to take action where a majority of the Cabinet is opposed to him or where the resignation of a Ministry depending on a majority in the Legislative Council is threatened." Difficulties and demands in respect of pay, prospects, pensions, passages, etc., are practically the same as those advanced by other provincial associations. But a suggestion is made to overcome the difficulty in respect of prospects by urging that in each service there should be, as there is in the Education department, a certain proportion of cadre on special pay or time scale should be extended to the end of an officer's services.

AMERICAN SERVICE CONDITIONS

To support the claim for higher emoluments the Association draws attention to report submitted by the American Trade Commissioner as the result of enquiries in the East extending over two and half years. This report was published a year ago by the Commerce Department, Washington, dealing with the recruitment of agents to represent the American business houses in the East. The Commissioner says, "His standard of living in Asia is necessarily high, in his home he will have from three servants or more in Japan, to five or more in China and not improbably seventeen in India. Much of what he eats and all that he wears is imported as are also his medicines and luxuries. His doctors, dentists and entertainments are very expensive. His membership in various clubs will cost from 150 to 400 dollars per year, according to circumstances (£31½ to £84). If he has children their education is a very serious problem and is expensive and if they are to have University training at home, as their father undoubtedly had, much costly travelling is involved. In addition to all this which deserves a good deal of sympathetic consideration, the man must feel some inducement to keep him abroad. No such man wants to lose touch and fossilize on forgotten shores in Asia and ordinarily will not be content to remain abroad unless he can show a substantial net saving each year. The salary paid must follow the cost of living at the standard usual in Asia, and this cannot be compared to conditions in America. In India a man maintaining a home corresponding to that of an average professional man in America will probably require seventeen servants. In America an automobile probably would not be considered a necessity, but in most Eastern cities it is really needed. This subject is so complicated and at the same so important that a number of investigations regarding it have been made at different times. Also the cost of living is rising so rapidly all over Asia that the matter needs to be reviewed frequently. Prior to 1900 living in Asia was cheap. A tourist could have a most enjoyable time at a very moderate expense and the world still seems to feel that the conditions of the last century continue to exist. That is where many have made serious mistakes. Among Asiatics the standard of living is rising rapidly and life has become expensive. India and Java are no longer cheap."

The Association observes that most of these remarks apply with equal force to Englishmen recruited for service in India and that it will be generally agreed that the average emoluments at present paid by the Indian Government to the English officers fall far short of the scale considered essential by the American business man. To prove the officers' distress the Association submits figures to show that surrenders of Life Assurance policies by officers compared with 1915-16 increased by 40 per cent. in 1920 68 per cent. in 1921 and 84 per cent. in 1922. The Association opposes the differentiation in favour of married officers, urges Presidency allowance to meet high cost of living in Madras and criticises the existing pension commutation rates being unduly favourable to India Office. A special plea is put forward for family pension fund to uncovenanted services and for consideration of difficulties of officers recently transferred to provincial services. As an alternative to the grant of additional overseas pay the Association urges disbursement of two-thirds of the pay in sterling on two shillings basis. The Association declares it has no political bias and offers no opinion on the question of organisation of the Services with the exception that it demands safeguards regarding the British element in the Medical Service. The Association, however, strongly urges for an early separate report on the condition of the Services for the existing cadres.

INDIAN OFFICERS' CASE

The Indian Officers' Association points out that "increasing Association of Indians" implies not only the substitution of Indian for European personnel in the Civil Services but also the conversion of reserved into transferred subjects by the exercise of rule-making power. The law reserves no place in the Executive Council for Europeans as such. The Association declares that the provinces are ripe for provincial autonomy and bases this claim on the happy experience of the working of the Reforms during the first three years. Not only have the Ministers administered the Transferred Subjects in a manner which, on the whole, commanded the confidence of a large majority in the Legislature but the Indian members of the Executive Council have been entrusted with the most important reserved subjects and have discharged their duties creditably. distinguished Indian member who was entrusted with Law and Order took this evolution one important step further when he resigned his office because the Legislature threw out a bill fathered by him. Madras has thus demonstrated that not only can she supply talents to run these important reserved subjects but that she can supply men who are prepared to face the risks of running them on the principle of responsible government.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY."

The Association urges provincialisation of all the Services under the control of the local Government and local Legislatures. The Association considers that Indians are fit to man every service and that the European element is not essential in any services including the Security Services. The Association adds, "We can understand the candid argument that India is politically subordinate to England and that, therefore, she must submit to a number of discretive posts being reserved for Englishmen. But it is adding insult to injury if such reservation is accompanied by the assertion that intelligents Indians are unfit for such posts." The Association admits that the new order of things advocated by them may result in a temporary falling off of efficiency but this would be due not to the substitution of the Indian for the European in the Services but would be the inevitable result of the democratisation of the administration by making it subject to the control of the inexpert popular legislature. The Association would not give the Europeans any overseas allowance and would not object to any European joining the Services on the Indian basis which should begin with Rs. 300 and rise up to Rs. 2,000. the latter being a Collector's pay. The Association emphatically repudiates the charge of inferiority levelled against the Provincial Services and urges the unification into one cadre of the All-India and the Provincial Services.

On the question of recruitment, the Association favours the constitution of a Provincial Public Services Commission to conduct competitive examinations for direct recruitment to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the services posts. The Association would throw fifty per cent of the posts open to competition irrespective of caste and creed while it would utilize twenty-five per cent to make good communal claims by promotion from the lower rank. The remaining 25 per cent. will be used for recruitment. Recruitment in the case of the Technical Services should be made through the Indian High Commissioner in London. As for the existing European incumbents in the Services the Association declares that no case had been made out for increase in emoluments. The Association complains that the Europeans have set up exaggerated standard of living and, as for their interests, the Association considers no ground exists for apprehension. The Ministers have stood by the European officers against attacks in the Legislatures and there has not been a single case of a European officer being deprived of his rights. The Association does not consider that any leader, even of the opposition party, would permit the Legislature to deal otherwise than fairly with the European officers. Further safeguard could be secured by promulgating rules that no material alteration in the Service conditions or emoluments be carried out except by an Act of the Legislatures and should not have retrospective effect. Of course those who joined before 1919 will continue to enjoy the existing protection of the Secretary of State.

PROTEST AGAINST DIVISION ON RACIAL LINES.

The Association emphatically protests against division of the Service on racial lines and further declares that if a European is to be entitled to retirement on proportionate pension because he cannot carry out the policy of the Indian Minister, the Indian officer should as well be entitled to a similar concession if he considers that he is called upon by a European member to carry out a policy which the Indian officers considers un Indians. The result of this policy would be a heavy burden on the Indian taxpayer. The Association urges the discontinuance of recruitment to the Judiciary from the I.C.S ranks and opposes recruitment to the Judiciary expect at the bottom i.e. Munsif's posts. The Association also puts forth in detail its suggestion regarding recruitment and the functions of various Services under their scheme of provincialisation.

INTERESTING ORAL EVIDENCE.

The oral examination proved interesting. The European Government Servants' Association was represented by Mr. G. F. Paddison I. C. S. Mr. Erlam Smith, I. E. S., Mr. R. D. Richmond I.F.S. and E.P.V. Gompertz of the Madras Survey Dept. The Indian Officers' Association was represented by Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri Dewan Bahadur R. Ramchandra Rao and Mr. N. Gopalswami Iyengar (both holding listed posts), Mr. Mahomed Kalimullah Sahib, Asst. Commissioner of Police, Madras, representing the provincial police service, Dr. K. Nedungadi, Mr. M. A. Candeth I.E.S., Mr. Syed Ahmed Kadder, D.F.O., Mr. T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer and Mr. Arogiaswami Mudaliar, Superintending Engineer.

The representatives of the European Government Servants' Association were heard first. Replying to Lord Lee the witnesses assured them that a large number of the officers were in debt and that the fact that they surrendered their insurance policy proved that their case was desperate. They did not agree that bachelors should be excluded from relief because, in many cases, bachelors did not marry because of their other obligations at home. Mr. Richmond replying to Lord Lee pointed out that, while he would personally favour the scheme of Provident Fund, their Association did not attach importance to this form of relief. Mr. Paddison questioned by Sir Reginald Craddock said cases had occurred in which the provincial service men who entered the Service later than the I.C.S. had been given a higher post. Sir Mahomed Habibullah took up this point and Mr. Paddison explained that their grievance would be met if provincial service men were appointed sub-Collectors instead of Collectors. Mr. Basu reminded the witness that no service except the I.C.S. should claim proportionate pension because the Reforms did not introduce a change in the conditions of the other services who were to carry out the orders of Government as heretofore. The witness replied that the Government of India despatch of 1919 had recommended proportionate pensions to all officers because a change in the conditions of service had taken place.

Mr. Basu:—It is because you have now to serve a native master.

Witness:—No; conditions have otherwise changed.

Referring to the witnesses' demand for free passages on the Ceylon analogy, Mr. Basu asked witnesses whether they knew that the rates of pay in other colonies were quite as high as in India. Mr. Smith replied that emoluments were practically the same in respect of higher posts but admitted that he did not possesses fuller details.

Replying to Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. Gompertz represented that his department had been treated quite as fairly as other departments. Replying to Mr. Petrie, witness pointed out that in view of the Extremists elements coming into power in the Councils, the case for some guarantee and proportionate pensions was strengthened. Witnesses had put forward several alternative guarantees and when asked to state which one they would prefer stated they would favour the Parliamentary guarantee to either commutation of pension or holding of some fund in England as a guarantee for the discharge of pensions obligations. Lord Lee:—"Considering that a Parliamentary guarantee is not very stable, I thought you would have liked some cash assurance" (laughter.)

Mr. Samarth referring to witnesses' demand that a European Officer must have the option to retire on proportionate pension if he did not feel he could carry out the orders of the Indian Minister asked would not an Indian officer on the same ground be justified in asking for retirement because he could not agree to carry out the orders of his European Officer which he considered against Indian interests? Mr. Richmond replied that he would agree to the retirement of Indians as well in such cases. The first person to retire under the proportionate scheme was an Indian member. Mr. Samarth said there might be other reasons leading to that Indian's retirement.

Reverting to his original point Mr. Samarth asked whether permission granted both to Indian and European members of the Service to retire on a proportionate pension because such did not feel satisfied with the policy of a master of another race would not add considerably to non-effective charges on India which the Inchcape Committee deprecated. How would this increased expense be counter-balanced. Would witnesses recommend reduction somewhere else? Mr. Richmond replied it was not their concern. Mr. Samarth further drew attention to the remark made by a member of the previous Royal Commission (Sir Theodore Morrison) that, in fixing salary, Government could not go into the private circumstances of an officer and if it did, what was there to prevent the Indian officers coming forward and putting demands for more on the ground of private circumstances.

Lord Lee:—"I think they are going to in a few minutes." (Laughter.)

Lord Lee referring to the request of the European Government Servants' Associations for an early report to alleviate their service conditions assured that the Commission was doing its best to expedite its report and that rather han submit a separate report regarding service conditions the Commission considered it wise to deal with the whole question jointly and submit full report together and expeditiously.

INDIAN OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

Nine representatives of the Indian Officers' Association were next heard. This Association represents four hundred Indian Gazetted officers in Madras. Lord Lee remarked that a joint submission of their case by Indians in the various services facilitated the work of the Commission but so far as the statement submitted by the Association was concerned, Lord Lee remarked that he must apply to it the same observation he made in respect to the C.P. I.C.S. Associations case. That statement was very contentious and was even provocative. These statements did not help the Commission in their deliberations and he would have liked that the Association had put its views moderately. Mr. Ramchandrarao represented that the Association felt strongly on the matter because how often had promises made been broken. But if any provocative language had been used the Association apologised for it. Lord Lee said he referred to the reflection cast on the European members of the service.

Lord Lee referring to the Association's demand for complete provincialisation and Indianisation asked whether the witnesses considered that Indians were fit at once to man even those services requiring long administrative experience. Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar replying to this question as well as to other questions put to him at a later stage on the same subject explained that the position of the Association was that provincialisation must come first Indianisation would inevitably follow. He believed that in Madras the output from the educational institutions was of a calibre to man the services fully and that the Indians of required efficiency and experience were available to man all the posts in future to which they would be entitled. They could not forget that at least another generation must pass for the existing European element in the services to disappear. If the Europeans wanted to join the Indian services, they must come on the same pay.

Mr. Samrath:—Why don't you be frank and say that we don't want Europeans.

Mr. Basu:—Can you expect a British lad to come ou to India on lower salary than the present and on Rs. 300 a month?

Sir Kumaraswami Sastri when examined on this question maintained the position taken up by the Association but added that if Europeans must come out to India they would have to pay their price. Lord Lee asked whether the witnesses would close the London door for recruitment. Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar replied that, if necessary, Indians might be sent to Europe for training.

Lord Lee expressed surprise at the statement made by Mr. Ramchandra Rao in his personal memorandum that reference to codes and manuals enabled an officer to discharge his duties. His own experience added Lord Lee, was that persons who depended on codes and manuals were the most tyrannical bureaucracy. Mr. Ramchandra Rao explained that his observations applied to posts rising up to District Officer. Lord Lee hoped that Mr. Rao did not want to set up that kind of bureaucracy in India and laughingly added, "I have been in favour of increasing the association of Indians, but Mr. Rao's observation has shaken me a little in the faith." Lord Lee informed the witnesses that, while they considered that the constitution of two cadres, one for Europeans and the other Indians, would be unacceptable to Indian sentiment, the Commission had been urged by Indian witnesses themselves to recommend two such cadres. Sir Kimaraswami Sastri said they were emphatically opposed to such a proposal.

Lord Lee asked the witnesses that while they were urging entire stoppage of European recruitment, did they realise that in India there is the British interest as well as the Indian interest? Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar:—I should like to be clear about what is meant by "British interests".

Lord Lee:—There is the interest of the British Empire. We hope that in due course Indians will be able to discharge their duty towards all interests, but you will admit that the British Parliament has its own responsibility in regard to it and has to be satisfied before it accepts your view.

Mr. Petrie next examined at length Mr. Kalimullah, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras. The witness replying to Lord Lee urged that Police officers should retire after 25 years and should have compensation for injuries as a matter of right and this right should apply to every member of the service. The witness, replying to another question made it clear that, if passage allowance was granted to Europeans, Indians serving outside their province must as well as entitled to similar allowance. Mr. Petrie informed Mr. Kalimullah that the Inspector General of Police had given facts showing that suitable candidates of proper status and education were not forthcoming for the police service. Witness did not agree and pointed out that if open competition was held, a sufficient number of recruits of the right type would be available. Then followed a rapid exchange of questions and answers between Mr. Petrie and Mr. Kalimullah. The latter maintained that the public was dissatisfied with the Police service and that since the opening of the posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police to Indians, the position had improved and that when Indians would be appointed as Superintendents of Police the position would still further improve. Of course, it would take time. Witness maintained that Indians in his service had given a good account during a strenuous period. He strongly believed that Indians of the right calibre were available to man the Districts as Police Superintendents. Mr. Petrie quoted the opinion of Sir Charles Cleaveland who, while vacating his post of Inspector General of Police in U. P. had remarked that the efficiency of the Police service depended solely on the Superintendent of Police. Witness added that the loyal co-operation of subordinate officers was equally necessary. He strongly advocated the stoppage of European recruitment.

Sir Reginald Craddock:—Then do you mean you do not want any European hereafter?

Answer:—No. I want Europeans.

Question:—Would you recruit them as Sergeants.

After some confusion, witness put forward that his point of view was that as the Indian claim had not been properly met, European recruitment should stop, but he would certainly not object to the recruitment of Europeans under the provincialised service. Mr. Samarth asked Sir Kumaraswamy to explain what he meant by advocating that direct recruitment to the judicial service must be scrupulously avoided. He also asked whether the witness favoured the separation of judicial from executive functions. Sir Kumarswamy replied that Indians were available in sufficient numbers to fill all judicial posts and that the separation of functions must take place. The existing rate of munsiffs' pay attracted the best material and as he would recruit all munsiffs from the bar, he would not limit any outside recruitment except from the service up to the rank of District and Sessions Judges.

Mr. Samarth:—What about High Court Judges.

Answer:—In the case of Judicial Commissioners and High Court Judges, I will leave them to be filled by the best material available irrespective of race, but if men of the required ability are found in the judicial service, I will certainly give them preference.

Mr. Basu and Mr. Samarth pointed out that those who joined as Munsiffs from the bar did not have much experience and that a rigid rule of there being no direct recruitment up to the post of District Judge would exclude good material from among the practicising lawyers who had a very useful kind of training.

Sir Mohammed Habibullah asked witnesses to explain how unification of the existing All-India and Provincial Services would work in actual practice. Mr. Gopalaswami replied that these officers would occupy a place according to their seniority and would draw as personal allowance what they would be entitled to over and above the rate of pay given to the unified service.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked would not this mean that the I. C. S. officers would be deprived of the prospects to which they looked when they joined the service while the provincial service officers would have a better chance than before?

Replying to further question of Sir Muhammed Habibullah, Mr. Gopalswami Iyengar said that their Association had provided protection to the service officers by requiring that no change shall be affected without an Act of the Legislature. If the salaries of the permanent civil servants were made voteble annually, they would be like annual contracts.

Sir Habibullah:—At present all provincial service salaries are votable.

Answer:—Yes. That is against the spirit of the Government of India Act. Mr. Samarth:—You mean to provide for their disbusement by providing a consolidated fund as is the case in England.

Mr. Gopalswami:—That is so.

Witness replied that the rights would be safeguarded and reminded that although decades ago it was decided to give Indians one sixth of the appointments, these were never given effect to.

Questioned by Lord Lee, Sir Cyril Jackson and Mr. Basu, Mr. Candeth explained that the European members of the Indian Educational Service were no longer required as Indians were teaching English quite well. Replying to Sir Mohammed Habibullah he explained that touch with Western culture would be provided by Indians trained in Europe who were available in quite large numbers. Witness wanted that recruitment of Europeans in the service should forthwith cease. The Universities and Colleges, if they wanted Europeans, would engage them on proper terms.

SERBO-BULGARIAN MISUNDERSTANDING.

YUGO-SLAV MINISTER LEAVES FOR BELGRADE.

LONDON Jan. 3.

Sofia.—The Yugo-Slav Minister Rakitch has left for Belgrade taking the full text of the speech of Zankoff, the Bulgarian Premier, over which a bitter controversy was raised. In this speech he referred to the treatment of Bulgarian minorities, his utterances marking a definite change in the Bulgarian policy in favour of pre-war conditions in the Balkans. It is hoped Rakitch who is a strong supporter of Serbo-Bulgarian friendship will succeed in clearing up misunderstanding.

THE SPURIOUS FATWA.

"SHEER FORGERY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Jan 1.

Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow wires to Maulana Shaukat Ali in reference to the Fatwa published in some papers as having been issued by him:—"I had approved of Hindu-Muslim unitty after great deliberation and considering it an Islamic duty to strengthen it. I have tried for it and have always supported my friend Gandhiji. Now unity is my chief object and I cannot give it up and am dead against those who disturb it. The published Fatwa is sheer forgery."

While the 11 Down Express was entering Barabamboo station it collided with the rear portion of a goods train, damaging 7 vehicles of the goods train. No passengers were injured and through running was not interrupted.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(Continued from page 6.)

grades only? These posts were generally occupied by the Kaysthas. It seems probable that the Emperor heard universal complaints of their corruption; hence this order. But he soon realized his mistake and before the first ordinance was put into practice he issued another ordering that on those posts one Hindu and one Mussalman should be appointed. The second order further goes to show that religious intolerance was not the cause of the first ordinance and its real reason must have been quite different. A large number of Hindus were employed by Aurangzeb and the list of Omrahs and Mansabdars (Dukes and Nobles) alone would exceed 200. Achlaji, the son-in-law of Shivaji, Raja Bhim Singh son of Mahrana Raj Singh of Udaipur, Bahadur Singh and Inder Singh brothers of Mahrana of Udaipur were included amongst the Commanders and Nobles of Aurangzeb Court. And they bravely and faithfully served their royal master after the chief characteristic of their race. Raghunath Rai was an ordinary person in the service of Nawab Saadullah Khan but by sheer ability and dint of labour rose to the highest position and became the Prime Minister of Aurangzeb and remained in the office till his death in 1073 A. H. Aurangzeb has never praised any of his Vezirs in his private letters excepting Saadullah Khan and Raja Raghunath Rai. The Emperor grieved bitterly the irreperable loss of such an able Minister. The Chief Secretary (Peshkar) of the Emperor Aurangzeb was a Hindu named Wali Ram. A very interesting story is told in the introduction of "Dewan Wali Ram" which is worth quoting here. Once on a sultry hot day in the month of June Aurangzeb required the presence of Wali Ram, his Peshkar, all at once. The Peshkar was brought from his house in the Chandni Chouk in all possible haste. But the Emperor was busy with some other important business and quite forgot the presence of Wali Ram. The Peshkar waited for an hour at the door to be called in, but his Imperial master took no notice of him. The Peshkar got offended and left the Palace. On reaching his house he gave away all his belongings to the poor and himself became a yogi and took his abode on the bank of river Jamna. A few hours later when the Emperor remembered Wali Ram he was informed that the Peshkar had gone away after waiting for an hour. The next day Wali Ram did not appear at the public Darbar. Aurangzeb inquired the reason of his not attending the Court and he was informed of the whole story. Aurangzeb instead of issuing a warrant of arrest for leaving the service without giving over proper charge, himself went walking to see his beloved Peshkar on the bank of the Jamna. He took with him the Court physician and a palki thinking that Wali Ram might have lost his reason and might be ill. He found Wali Ram in deep meditation and when the latter opened his eyes, the Emperor of India addressed him in these words:—

"You have served me for twenty years honestly and faithfully. It is my earnest desire that you should continue to serve the State. If you are hurt by the apparent discourtesy of my not taking any notice of you for an hour while you were standing under the hot sun, then pray excuse me, such things sometimes do occur unintentionally. The King and his subject stand in the relation of father and son to each other; therefore you should not mind these mistakes. But if you are ill, my servants will take you in the *palki* and my Court physician will look after you most carefully."

Wali Ram smiled and said, "Your Majesty, while I was in your service I stood in hot sun for an hour and you did not take any heed of me. Now when I have resolved to serve the Real Master (God) you yourself came down to me on foot." Aurangzeb was thunderstruck and quietly came away leaving his Peshkar to serve the Almighty.

Once Aurangzeb was asked by some of his courtiers to deprive two persons of their posts on the ground that they were non-Muslims and he was reminded of the verse in the Quran (LX. 1) "O, believers take not my foe and your foe for friends." The Emperor replied:—"Religion has no concern with secular business, and in matters of this kind bigotry should find no place." He also appealed to the authority of the Quoran (CLX. 6) "To you your religion and to me my religion," and further pointed out that if the verse his petitioners had cited were to be taken literally and as an established rule in practice, "then we ought to have destroyed all the Rajas and their subjects; government posts must be bestowed according to ability" and from no other consideration." Any comment is futile.

Plutarch tells us that in spite of faults, Greece bore great love to Philopoemen as the child of her age and her last national hero. Like Philopoemen, Aurangzeb had his faults and like him he is worthy of our love, for whatever may be his faults, and they were many, he was India's last great national sovereign.

"..... But our masters then
Were still, at least, our countrymen."

BYRON.

MR. DAS A CANDIDATE FOR BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MIDNAPORE, Jan 3.

Mr. C. R. Das and Rai P. K. Das Gupta, retired Deputy Magistrate and formerly Sub-Divisional officer of Contai Sub-Division, have been nominated as candidates in the bye-election for the Bengal Legislative Council in South Midnapore non-Mahomedan constituency caused by the resignation of Mr. B. N. Sasmal who has also been elected to the Council by the Diamond Harbour Constituency.

MR. DAS'S DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

On enquiry it is learnt that Mr. C. R. Das who is here knows nothing about his nomination as a candidate in the bye-election.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3.
S S City of Benares, Macdonald, New York.
S S Mytilus, Rigby, Batoum.
S S Aquileia, Cesares, Genoa.
S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Colaba, Lare, Calcutta.
J. B. A. Kessler, Bekker, Singapore.
S S Canara, Cocklin, Muscat.
S S Baron Cawdor, Baillie, Kobe.
S S Gerania, Pulger, Trieste.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Berala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Newcastle for Liverpool.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
S S City of Benares:—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 1147 tons, Captain Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.
S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana steamer Aquileia 4230 tons, Captain V Cesares, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Baron Cawdor:—The N Y K steamer Baron Cawdor, 2667 tons, Captain T Baillie, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Gerania:—The I. T Company's steamer Gerania, 3313 tons, Captain G. Pulger, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, December 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Canara 3889 K'chi 4/1 M M and Co
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Vendelia, 2,698, N.F, N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan, 4109, M Coast, N. F. J. F. and Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 Arsun Maru 4040, Kobe 8/1, O S Kaisha.
8 Wakasa Maru 3804 Kobe 4/1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Ryujin Maru 3847 Japan, N F O S Kaisha.
Jetty Karagala 3647 Durban 9/1 M M & Co.
9 Swazi 3174 K'chi 5/1 F F Campbell & Co.
10 Baron Cawdor, 3677 Japan, 3/1/24, N Y. Kaisha.
10 Gerania 3143 K'chi 4/1, L. Triestino.
11 Meerkerk 4886, Cal. 7/1, E D S & Co.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K. 8/1 Graham & Co.
14 Tevere 4441, Trieste 1/1/24 L. Triestino.
14 Stornest 2452 Hull, N F, T M & Co.
16 Clan Monroe 3646, Coast ports, J F & Co
17 Gudrum Maersk Genova, 3037, N. F. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Karachi, 124 Verawal N F, R E Collins & Co.
4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R C/Batavia, 3,572 K'chi, 4/1. K N and Co.
E Sirsa 3387 N F, N.F., M M & Co
K Umsinga 1869 Leith 4/1 Graham and Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk N. F. Graham & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3560, N F, N F, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mafw due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada due about 4th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Sumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 28th January, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Beederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Arlosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.
Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd January, Agent M Italiana.
Capodimonte due about 12th January, Agent M Italiana.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 13th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

January 3, 1924.

S S Tremeton for Constantinople:—4 bundles woollen carpets, H Ebrahimoff; 40 cwt mendhi powder, A El. Ejel.
S S Tremeton for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.; 695 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Tremeton for Havre:—440 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1320 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 918 bales Indian raw cottaon, Rally Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, H. Rambhagat.
S S Sierra Nevada for Dunkirk:—715 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Gerania for Trieste—55 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co., 1072 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros., 660 bales Ind. raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram.
S S Gerania for Venice—336 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.
S S Gerania for Venice for order:—415 bales Indian raw cotton Rally Bros.
S S Othello for Middlesbro:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.
S S Swazi for New York:—1732 cwt myrobollams, C Jivanlal and Co.
S S Gudrum Maersk for Barcelona:—445 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus; 300 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbells and Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co., 150 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.
S S Domala for London:—21 bundles lamb skin for fur, H A Aminoff; 31 bundles woolen carpets, H A Aminoff
S S Goldenfels for Hamburg:—440 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand
S S Mantua for Marseilles—600 cwt. Indian linseed, Rally Bros.
S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—1 bundle Japan mats, N Y Kaisha; 175 cwt Persian Red Raisins, Sonabji Dossabhoy and Co.
S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai—20 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.
S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M kaisha
S S Baron Cowgar for Kobe:—800 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 800 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Baron Cawdor for Osaka:—800 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Ryujin Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 3000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 600 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co.
S S Alipore for Kobe:—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha: 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Gobhat Karanjia; 700 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co
S S Sonia Maru for Osaka:—3000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 500 bales Indian raw cotton R D Tata.
S S Sonia Maru for Kobe:—2800 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 500 bales Indian raw cotton R D Tata.
S S Sonia Maru for Moji:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Sonia Maru for Nagaski:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.
S S Arjun Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 5000 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.
S S Arjun Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Arjun Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

IMPORTS.

January 3, 1924.

S S Jalapalaka from Cannanore Agents Scindia S N Co.:—649 bags cocoanuts,
From Calicut:—284 jottas coir rope 75 jottas coir yarn, 609 pieces J W Planks
From Cochin:—609 bundles coir yarn, 151 bundles coir rope, 28 coils coir rope.
From Cocanada:—46 bales cotton.
From Tuticorin:—118 chests Tea, 4 bags cardamoms, 18 bundles alai mats.
S S Ozarda from Calcutta. Agents M M and Co.:—9247 bags Rice, 209 coils manilla rope, 1156 bales gunny bags 515 bundles gunny bags, 1363 bales hessian cloth, 353 bales jute twine, 12 bundles hemp twine, 120 drums boiled linseed oil, 838 chests Tea, 767 H chests Tea, 486 F. chest Tea, 38 cases Tea, 78 bales cotton waste, 11 bundles cotton waste, 10 cases Tobacco, 11 bags long pepper, 21 bags cardamoms, 13 cases cigarettes, 2222 bags betel nuts, 25 bundles cinnamon 188 cases aluminium circles, 13 bags almonds.
From Cochin—937 bundles coir rope, 340 coils coir rope. 1474 bundles coir yarn.
From Calicut:—34000 bricks, 65 bags cocoanuts, 93 jottas coir rope, 22 bales coir yarn, 91 bales cotton, 526 bales raw cotton, 110 bags ginger (for Cochin) 96 rabbons ginger (for Cochin).
S S Hokadote Maru from Nagova. Agents N Y Kaisha:—347 cases porcelains.
From Osaka:—505 bales cotton sheeting, 93 bales cotton yarn, 113 bales cotton shirting, 250 cases Red lead, 68 cases Rice Plates, 296 cases Brass circles, 41 cases mirrors, 240 cases white zinc paint 1400 cases Ashai beer.
From Kobe:—246 cases sulphur matches, 190 cases celluloid Bangles, 110 cases refined camphor, 272 cases safety matches, 92 cases spun silk yarn, 46 cases porcelain, 53 bales mats, 359 bales match sticks, 794 cases match boxes, 150 bales cotton sheeting.
From Hongkong:—100 bags sugar candy, 500 bundles cassia, 300 bags cassia, 134 bags turmeric, 50 cases wet preserved ginger, 100 bales canes.
From Singapore:—351 bags sago flour, 1998 bags betel nuts, 195 bundles rattans 306 bags coffee, 44 bundles gum benjamin 80 bags dammer Batu, 18 bags long pepper, 150 packages black Tea.
S S Khandala from Durban. Agents M M and Co.:—28 cases butter, 13 cases cheese, 100 cases oranges.
From Dar-es-salam:—413 bags bajree. 39 bundles old lead and brass, 56 tusks ivory, 25 bags oil cakes 12 cylinders.
From Zanzibar:—2777 bales colours 40 bags c. stems, 1 case silver coins, 26 tusks ivory, 3 cases ivory.
From Mombassa:—236 bales cotton. 87 cases ghee, 13 tusks ivory, 12 cases cheese 16 heads hides,
S S Varsa from Basra. Agents M M & Co.:—19042 baskets wet dates, 89 boxes specie, 1573 bags dry dates, 1500 bags wheat. 599 bags mash, 800 bundles skin, dates, 92 bags old metal, 1 bale specie.

MADRAS LETTER.

MR. SASTRI AND LIBERALS.

AN OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

The presidential address of Maulana Mahomed Ali, as the leader of this year's national assembly at Cocanada, and the important decisions arrived at by the Congress so far are the most absorbing of topics this week, as even a glance at the columns of the "Madras Mail" will furnish sufficient proof. Representative Congress opinion hails the speech as a triumph of wisdom and true leadership. The speech will go a great way to further cement the bonds of Hindu-Moslem fraternity and will remove whatever apprehensions still might lurk in the minds of the two great communities. Apart from it all, the President has given the country a clear lead in urging the country to carry on constructive work, indicating lines of work. While the nationalist papers here have welcomed the Maulana's address as one unfaltering in its accents and clear in its analysis of various topics touched upon by the address, the local Anglo-Indian oracle has lashed itself into a fury and has called heaven itself to witness the doings of the chimera of its own imagination! The Anglo-Indian organ is evidently perturbed over the practical suggestions and call to great action contained in the Maulana's address and therefore raises the dead Frankenstein to frighten away some of the Indians who are constitutionally inclined. Referring to the Maulana's speeches, the "Madras Mail" asks:—"Is it too late to appeal to all who really love India to join in a protest against this wild and dangerous talking? If they want liberty and desire true democracy, if they do not want to see an Extremist tyranny, more terrible than that of Moscow, enthroned in India, then the time has come for all sober-minded, law-abiding and peace-loving Indians to condemn and combat by counter-propaganda of hate and bloodshed. It is not primarily a question for the British. They are not likely to be kicked out of India bag and baggage. *Those here now may suffer loss or worse, but their sufferings will be avenged. It is the peaceful Indian who will be the chief victim, the Moplah rebellion proved that, and it is the peaceful Indian who must now take precautions and fight this pernicious Extremist propaganda.*" (Italics mine.) The above appeal, addressed as it is to "sober-minded, law-abiding and peace-loving Indians" of a sort, is expected to carry due weight.

STATESMANSHIP AT LAST!

Statesmanship triumphed over petty party warfare in Cocanada at last. The Das-Rajagopalachariar compromise came as a great relief to an otherwise divided Congress. On vital questions of principle there is no man who is more unbending, unyielding and uncompromising than Sjt. C. Rajagopalacharier. But Sjt. Acharier is not a man to refuse to yield when vital issues are not at stake. The compromise resolution which affirmed the Delhi decision alongside with the resolution passed at Gaya was moved in the All-India Congress Committee by Sjt. Rajagopalachariar himself, who recognised the futility of raising the standard of revolt *now*, a day after the fair. Having made the Congress openly affrm its faith in the Gaya resolution, Sjt. Acharier was prepared to allow the Swarajists to have their own way, provided they did not claim the imprimatur of the Congress for their policy. Great credit is due to Sjt. Rajagopalachariar for restoring unity in the Congress ranks and to Deshbandhu Das for great restraint in not asking the Congress to go further with his party than was comnatible with its principles. The Cocanada Congress might well congratulate itself for bringing about the much-yearned-for unity between the two wings of the Congress.

THE EX-SPEAKER SPEAKS OUT!

Evidently dyarchy is in a very precarious, condition at least so far as Madras is concerned. That is the inference from Sir P. Rajagopalachari's recent speech at Tirukkalikundram tea-party. If we are to believe the ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council, who retired a few days ago to accept a seat on the India Council, the funeral pyre of dyarchy is made ready and only awaits early lighting up. The ex-Speaker, having thrown off the shackles of office *albeit* for a temporary period, felt compelled to give expression to some of his views frankly in the spirit of helpfulness to those whom it might concern. Sir P. Rajagopalachariar observed that during the debate on the "no confidence" motion he was impressed with certain aspects which indicated to him how impossible it was to continue the present system of Government. Any Ministry would be subject to the same criticism so long as the system of dyarchy continued. The only remedy for it was to have complete and immediate provincial responsibility, he said. Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, though an ex-bureaucrat himself, does not hesitate to recognise the anomalous position of the Ministers at present. The association of dyarchy with responsible Government is on the face of it all a crude joke, a mockery. One other noteworthy statement Sir Rajagopalachariar made in the course of his speech. What is to be the position of the Services under the Ministry? The evidence that was being given before the Lee Commission went to show that the Services really wanted that the Ministers should have no control over them. Sir Rajagopalachariar raised the warning that it was impossible for any Government to get on if the first essential, namely, control over its services, was removed. He would therefore expect all Indians to unite and all parties to join together in resisting any attempt at curtailing the powers and privileges of either the Legislative Council or of the Ministers. On these two questions there ought to be no hesitation, no parleying. They ought to stand firm and united on such vital matters.

MR. SASTRI AND LIBERALS.

Mr. Sastri's speech at Bangalore, though ostensibly intended to throw further light on the Kenya question, covered a much wider field than the actual subject demanded. It was remarkably outspoken, even for Mr. Sastri of these latter days. It came as a mild surprise to many a nationalist here. But, what a change Poona has wrought on his nerves! The atmosphere of liberalism in which he was surrounded in Poona had too deadening an effect, unlike the free and pure atmosphere of the Mysore State. Evidently the Rt Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri felt compelled to sober down a bit, whatever unwise and uncautious things he might have said, only the other day, in a moment of forgetfulness. One does not know if the liberal followers of Mr. Sastri met in secret conclave to pass a vote of censure on their leader's lack of circumspection when he surveyed political problems in his Bangalore speech. Whatever that may be, the Liberals that met at Poona are of a different mind altogether from their leader, as indeed Sir Tej Bahadur himself was in regard to the attitude to be adopted in the matter of the British Empire Exhibition. How Mr. Sastri had to surrender his judgment and withdraw his resolution boycotting the B. E. E.! Even "New India" finds fault with the Liberals. Then, think of the weak resolution on self-government moved by Mr. Sastri in the Liberal Conference. What are we to think of our Liberal friends who are still far from realising the force of Mr. Sastri's statement at Bangalore that all talk of "liberalism" and "moderatism" in politics is vain to-day when the fate of the country, as Mr. Sastri truly enough realises it, at present demands immediate winning of Swaraj. Mr. Sastri is to-day convinced that "without a Government that we could make and unmake as free peoples, we are bound to lose in the struggle in future." Will the Liberals heed their leader's warning?

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

The tenth session of the All-India Christian Conference was held at Bangalore on the 27th and 28th of last month. The President of the Conference, in the course of his excellent address, laid stress on the ideal of service which ought to impel the community in every one of its actions concerning social and national good. The Conference itself accomplished much fine work by passing resolutions tending towards national unity and solidarity. It further stood for perfect equality of status for Indians abroad. It is also very cheering to note that it has expressed itself wholly against separate electorates for Christians.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, January 1.

On the 30th ultimo a programme of Athletic Sports was arranged under the auspices of the local Physical Culture League when the Secretaries of the League in Bombay, Messrs Phiroze Gazdar and Jehangir Bhikhaji were also present. Nearly seventy-five disciples of Mr. Jamshed Kanga, the instructor of the League, took part both in the Sports' Competition as well as in the demonstration of various Athletic Feats. The chief prize-winners were Balaporia and Batliwala. Mr. Fredoon Kanga, Solicitor, was in the Chair. The President of the League, Dr. Metha, described the activities of the League during the last two years and appealed to the public and especially to Mr M R D Tata to contribute towards the annual expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for maintaining the League. Thereafter Messrs Bhikhaji and Gazdar expressed their approval of the work of the boys and congratulated the Committee for its guidance. Mr. Gazdar then presented on his behalf two silver medals to two boys and one gold medal to the instructor, Mr. Kanga. The President then advised the boys to keep up their enthusiasm and promised to do his best to help the institution.

TATA GIRL'S SCHOOL GATHERING.

As usual, the Annual Social of the Tata Girls' School was held in the Tata Garden under the presidentship of Mr. Mukerjea, the Suba of Navsari. A delightful programme of Gujerati and English Songs was successfully gone through. About 100 prizes, were distributed by Mrs. Dinshah Mulla. After the School-report was read, Mr. Mukerjea made an interesting speech in English. He expressed in unmistakable terms his approval of the system of education adopted in that School, and his admiration of the nobler qualities of the Parsees—especially as regards their spirit of charity and passion for education. He also gave the credit of getting such fine results to Miss Captain, the head of the institution who is an M. A. and has passed the Teachers' Examination of England. Thereafter, Mr. Kanga Solicitor, Secretary of the institution, traced its history from 1858 when it was founded down to the present day and reminded his hearers how the Tatas were maintaining its upkeep for the last fifty years. He deplored the mentality of educated women to remain spinsters for life, and referred to the obstacles in the way of the institution especially the dearth of competant lady-teachers and the tendency among a number of orthedox parents to disapprove of higher education for girls. He strongly disapproved of showy education and desired to see the girls progress in education that may be useful to them in future. He then thanked Mr. Mukerjea and Justice and Mrs. Mulla.

After refreshments to the girls the gathering came to an end.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S OFFER TO DR. MOONJE.

A LIBERAL JOURNAL'S CRITICISM.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

This week's "Hitavada" criticises Sir Frank Sly for offering Ministership to Dr. Moonje as the leader of the Swarajists. The paper says that unlike other provinces there are three Swaraj Parties in this province with distinct and separate office-bearers and the C. P. Marathi Swaraj Party, to which Dr. Moonje belongs, is the smallest from the point of view of representation in the Council. The Swarajist members of the new Council never met and elected Dr. Moonje as their leader.

Further, the paper says that the success of the Swarajists in the elections is due to their association with the Congress, but Dr. Moonje is nowhere in the organisation as will be clear from the fact that he has not been elected even as a delegate to the Cocanada Congress by the Nagpur Congress Committee.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

NOMINATION OF NON-OFFICIAL AND OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, January 2.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated seven non-officials and thirteen officials to be members of the Bengal Legislative Council. The former include representatives of Indian Christians, depressed classes and labour.

LLOYD BANK FRAUD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

S. C. Dutt and five others, accused in the Lloyd Bank fraud case, to-day pleaded "not guilty" to the charges of conspiracy to cheat the Lloyd Bank and using forged documents as genuine for swindling the Bank before Justice Walmsley at the High Court sessions. Some of the accused are residents of Chandernagore. It was alleged that the accused and others hatched a conspiracy in persuance of which the Lloyds Bank was cheated of one lakh and seventeen thousand rupees. To carry out their plan it is alleged some of the accused went to Bombay, Karachi and Rawalpindi. They got bogus letters sent from Calcutta to various branches of the Lloyds Bank purporting to be letters written by the Manager, Calcutta branch, transferring large sums of money in three bogus names. The accused who went to Bombay, Karachi and Rawalpindi assuming false names, presented themselves at the branches of the Lloyds Bank in these places and drew large sums of money. The fraud was detected at the Calcutta branch and the accused were subsequently arrested. The trial is proceeding.

NUISANCE IN LOCAL TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 24th December under the above heading your correspondent has rightly complained about the inconvenience to the local passengers on the G.I.P. Railway. The Railway authorities, specially those on the G.I.P. Railway, have always been very careless to reddress the grievances of the third class passengers, who really are the "patrons." Have the Agent and the Chief Transportation Superintendent ever travelled in the third class compartments of the local trains? If not, I would request them to do so. The present Agent and the Chief Transportation Superintendent are new officers of the Railway, while those, who have some experience of the third class overcrowding and other difficulties of the passengers caused by the beggars and hawkers, are Deputy Traffic Managers. The Railway Company instead of removing the nuisance of hawkers has issued licenses for hawking from to-day in the trains and thereby earning Rs. 3,000 or thereabout. Now this hawking nuisance will be a permanent one because formerly there were only 25 to 30 hawkers while now there will be 50 to 60. Now about the beggars I may say that the Railway Co. had several times asked my Association to help the Company by enlisting witnesses in the courts to prosecute the beggars; my Committee for a long time did give such help but as the guards ticket collectors and travelling ticket inspectors were careless in prosecuting them, the nuisance has not abated. I really agree with the suggestion of your correspondent and request the Agent and Mr. Fenton, Chief Transportation Superintendent, to spare some time and to travel in the third class local trains to have some idea of this grievance out of so many others.

May I, on the behalf of the "patrons" that is, the third class passengers, request the Railway Authorities to accept the suggestion and appoint some time to travel in third class with me, and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Hon. Secretary, The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Jan. 1.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETS.

SIKHS AND SWARAJISTS BOYCOTT GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

AKALI DEMONSTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

The newly elected Punjab Legislative Council met to-day at the Council Chamber when all members took oath of allegiance to the Crown. At twelve noon the Governor addressed the Council in course of which His Excellency after offering the members few words of greeting said, they had a more satisfactory election than they had three years ago. The practice of intentional abstention which was then considered proper by so many electors was no longer approved and they had some 250,000 votes polled as against 130,000 on the last occasion. "When I spoke to the Council three years ago," said Sir Edward Maclagan "I mentioned that there were some sheep who were not of his fold, men who had abstained from attempting to enter the Council. I felt that in their absence a phase of political thought which ought to be represented here was absent by default and I expressed a hope that as time went on these missing units would find their way into this Chamber. This they have now done and we now have a chamber as representative as can well be secured in the present circumstances of all the more important lines of political feeling in the province."

THE MINISTER'S ANXIETY.

His Excellency understood that the Ministers were prepared and were most anxious to avoid any action which would accentuate existing unhappy religious cleavage in the province and he trusted that their attitude may find suitable response among the members of the Council.

The Governor then referred to the good services done by Mr. Manohar Lal in the former Council as Deputy President and paid tribute to his singular ability, culture and fairmindedness. Concluding Sir Edward Maclagan said:—"You can help this province, gentlemen, in many ways and I know that it is your wish to help. You are now putting on your armour and when you put it off some years hence I trust that you will be able to look with satisfaction on a Punjab which has become the better, the richer and stronger for the work which you have done for her."

SWARAJISTS' ABSTENTION.

About twenty-five Hindu and Sikh members including the nine Swarajists absented themselves from the Council when the Governor addressed the members. It is stated that these gentlemen took this action as a protest against the appointment of the new Ministers.

AKALI DEMONSTRATION.

About two hundred Akalis who were all members of Shiromani Akali Dal which has been declared unlawful paraded this morning through the mall and before the Council Chamber making demonstrations.

OPPOSITION TO DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, January 2.

The Punjab Legislative Council resumed sitting in the afternoon when Government's demands for supplementary grants were discussed and voted upon. Several Swarajists and Sikh members (nominees of the Gurudwara Prabandak Committee) took prominent part in the debates and opposed the grants. Mr. Chaudhari Lal Chand, Minister for Agriculture, brought forward a motion for supplementary grants in respect of Excise which was rejected by the Council by 34 to 38 votes.

Four other demands for supplementary grants in respect of stamps, forests, registration and general administration were voted by the Council while another demand by the Finance Member in respect of the administration of justice regarding fee for the special law officer for the prosecution of the case instituted against Shiromani Gurdwara Prabanthak Committee was strongly opposed by the Sikhs and some Hindu members and after a lengthy debate the amendment moved by Sardar Jodh Singh to reject the demand of Rs. 50,000 required for the fee of Mr. Peamon, special law officer appointed by the Government to prosecute the Akali leaders' case, was rejected by the Council by 34 to 41 votes. Sir John Maynard strongly maintained that as the accused in the case had engaged qualified and well known lawyers to defend themselves and as the case will prolong for at least six months Government was quite justified in appointing equally qualified and well known lawyer to prosecute the case on beanlf of the Government.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday 5th when votes will be taken on the original motion regarding this last demand and further grants will be discussed and voted upon.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL.

SPINNERS' STRIKE.

About 800 spinners of the Emperor Edward Mill situate at Mazagaon downed tools on Thursday morning demanding payment of their weekly allowance of eight annas. This allowance was given to the workmen for their regularity and in view of the notice posted on the mill gate on Wednesday intimating the men that their services will be terminated from the 31st of January, they have taken this step as the allowance is discontinued in view of the trade depression.

THE TRAVAIL OF GERMANY

REVOLUTION & REACTION AT GRIPS

WHY PASSIVE RESISTANCE WAS CALLED OFF

(From a Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Nov. 20.

Revolution and reaction are at closest grips in Germany, and for that matter, all over Europe. After a show of patriotism, which spelt increased misery, acute starvation and economic disaster for the working class, the rulers of contemporary Germany threw away their mask. The passive resistance was called off. The financial and industrial magnates, who had amassed fabulous fortunes by ruining the German people, expected that by this gesture they would have everything arranged as they desired. But neither the twentieth century Napoleanism of France, on the one hand, nor the revolutionary proletariat of the Ruhr on the other, would give in so easily French Imperialism would have its pound of flesh before letting Stinnes, Krupp, Thyssen and Co. build their palaces on the cadaver of the German nation. The German working class must put an end to class-domination, if Europe is not to be a graveyard.

Passive resistance was called off, but the quarrel between the French and German magnates over the booty went on. Meanwhile, the situation in unoccupied Germany went from bad to worse. Unemployment increased, and food riots became daily occurrences all over the country. Not willing to sell their produce for the worthless paper money, the peasants withheld the food supply. The large towns were threatened with starvation. The junker landed-aristocracy, which had always been an avowed enemy of the Republic, stood behind this blockade. The sole object was to break down the resistance of the proletariat.

CAPITALISTS' HIGH TREASON.

The Great Coalition, headed by the arch-reactionary Stresemann came to power with much promise. Its policy of delivering the German working class to the great capitalists in alliance with French Imperialism did not work smoothly because the Ruhr magnates found it more profitable to ignore the Berlin authority, and to carry on negotiations directly with the French military command. This "high treason" of the German capitalists who a few days previously had posed as fervent patriots, enabled the French to refuse to listen to the offers of the Berlin Government. Herr Thyssen, who had been condemned to ten years' imprisonment by the French Court Martial, was released on personal security, and went to Berlin to impress the French point of view upon the Government there. On his return to the Ruhr, he was unconditionally set free to continue his efforts for the resumption of work in the occupied area. The thousands of workers imprisoned and the two million destitute unemployed have been offered upon the altar of this mock patriotism.

The generals of the old army, who stood behind the Ebert Republic side by side with the democratic industrial barons, came out in the open. The Reichstag was coerced into abdicating under threat of unceremonious dissolution. Stresemann was given dictatorial power, and the Weimar Constitution was practically suspended. Thus in the middle of September, the German ruling class declared war upon the German workers. The foreign policy of the Reich, had changed from resistance to compromise with France, and at the same time clandestinely began to fish for Anglo-American friendship. This task was left to the great industrial barons, who had constituted themselves into a sort of "super-state over the head of the German Government. The patriotic duty of crushing the revolutionary proletariat was entrusted to the junker nationalists controlling the army of the republic and to the Fascist bands organized and armed illegally with the help and connivance of the Berlin Government. Stresemann declared, amidst great applause both at home and abroad, that the readjustment of Rome affairs was the best foreign policy. The readjustment proposal was to teach the working class how to starve patriotically, to prevent the hungry unemployed from disturbing the rich bankers, and above all, to force upon the entire working class ten hours instead of eight hours work a day, for wages which are often as low as 40 per cent. of the pre-war rates, while the prices are exceeding the world standard and are 50 per cent higher than in the pre-war days. In spite of all amicable negotiation, France must be paid; the patriotic German capitalist would not part with his fortune, so the working class must work more and eat less, in order that the way to the building of the Franco-German Coal and Iron combine becomes smooth.

RHINELAND SEPARATISM.

Nor was there much ceremony in going about this plan. The Berlin Government was not a bit slow in using its extraordinary power exactly where it was meant to be used. Four years of economic chaos and wilful currency inflation had undermined the political structure of the country. The German Federation was on the verge of disruption. Separatism, inspired by big industry and instigated by the French Government, declared the independence of Rhineland, the nerve-centre of the German economic system. The Berlin Government remained passive; in fact, its passivity contained a visible element of encouragement for Rhineland Separatism. The coal barons and steel kings of the Ruhr Valley, who are the power behind the Berlin Government, desired to rescue their own property from the chaos and revolution threatening Germany. They, therefore, found it convenient to seek the protection of the exenemy and to send the Fatherland to the devil.

MONARCHIST REACTION

On the south Bavaria, the home of monarchy and Fascism, fouled the Central Government at every step. The army of the Republic stationed in Bavaria became the instrument of monarchist reaction, whose programme openly called for the overthrow of the Berlin Government, including the deposition of President Ebert. The order of the Federal Ministry of Defence recalling the commandant of the troops in Bavaria, General von Lussow, was promptly replied to by the Bavarian Dictator, von Kahr, appointing the general as commander of the Bavarian Army which disowned its allegiance to the Federation. Under the leadership of Ludendorff, and the Fascist adventurer Hitler, troops were concentrated on the northern frontiers of Bavaria, with the proclaimed object of marching upon Berlin. The notorious monarchist officer, Erhardt, who some months previously had been allowed to escape from Leipzig jail and had been harboured in Bavaria in spite of the Federal orders for his arrest, was placed at the head of this counter-revolutionary army. The Berlin Government looked on and made one concession after another to the Bavarian insurgents.

SAXONY AND THURINGIA.

But there was another quarter which was not treated with such toleration; on the contrary, which was visited by the extraordinary power assumed by the Berlin Government. This was Central Germany—the States of Saxony and Thuringia. In this second largest centre of German industry, the workers had successfully resisted the brutal offensive of the capitalists. The economic struggle had grown extremely acute. The employers refused to pay a living-wage and began to close down the industries. Consequently, the struggle assumed a political character. In the parliaments of both the States, the Social-Democrats have had the majority; but to keep themselves in power they required the coalition of some other party. They had all along sought the coalition of the democratic bourgeois elements, instead of joining hands with the Communist, who agitated for a united working class front against the bourgeoisie. At last, faced with a grave political crisis and pressed hard by their following, the Saxon and Thuringian Social Democrats found no other way but to seek the coalition of the Communist. In the end of September in both the States, a Workers' Government (Socialist-Communists Coalition) was organized. There was nothing new in the programme of these Governments. They stood for the defence of the workers' right to have a human existence, for the maintenance of the Republic, and for the organization of proletarian militia to defend constitutional rights against the menacing reaction. Through their representatives in the government, the working class of Central Germany, which has no stomach for monarchy and its programme of a war of vengeance, declared its readiness to oppose the plan of the Bavarian reactionaries. In short, in that perilous moment, the proletariat of Central Germany was the only factor that categorically pledged itself to the defence of the Republican Constitution and the Federal authority based upon it.

It was upon these constitutional and democratic governments of Saxony and Thuringia that the heavy hand of Berlin came down. The Communist Finance Minister of Saxony, Botcher, said in a public meeting that the country could not be rescued from the present economic chaos without the seizure of real values. The commender of the Reichswehr stationed in Saxony, General Muller, took exception to this statement and wrote to the Saxon Prime Minister, Zeigner, demanding the expulsion of Botcher from the Government. Backed by a parliamentary majority, Zeigner declared this demand of General Muller was a negation of constitutional Government, and refused to take notice of it. The general renewed his demand. The Government declared that it would defend its rights by all means available. The General replied by ordering the military and police forces not to obey the Government. He was sure of his position, because the "Republican Army" is the stronghold of monarchism in Germany. To cap the climax, the general was backed up by Berlin, which demanded the resignation of the Saxon Government. The latter stood by its constitutional rights, and declared that none but the Saxon Parliament had the prerogative to remove it. It called upon the Parliament to give its verdict on the question. But the House of Parliament was occupied by troops, and General Muller proclaimed that the Parliament could not meet without his orders. On the other hand, large formations of the Federal Army marched into Saxony from various sides and occupied all the principal towns and railway stations. A dictator, whose reactionary views are notorious, was sent down from Berlin to depose the Saxon Government and put a new one of his choice in its place. Government buildings were occupied and the Prime Minister was ordered out of his office by a sub-lieutenant at the head of steel-helmeted soldiers.

The episode naturally could not be bloodless. The armed workers' companies resisted this brutal attack as best as they could. The German Army occupying Saxony gave an account of itself which was on a par with the records of the French Army in the Ruhr. On the pretext of disbanding the armed workers' battalions, all industrial and political organizations of the proletariat were crushed; while, on the other side, secret Fascist bands were provided with arms.

MORAL OF SAXON EPISODE.

The moral of the Saxon episode is clear. It exposes the utter hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy and the shamness of a constitutional regime in a class-ridden society. Had the Saxon Parliament been allowed to meet, the Zeigner Government would have secured a majority. The Saxon Parliament is elected by universal suffrage; it is no Soviet. Therefore, a Government which controls a majority in it, is constitutional 'par excellence,' according to all codes of democracy. But the conflict of classes in course of time becomes so acute that the mask of Parliamentarism is cast away. The working class must take up the challenge, thus initiating the last stage of revolution, which will eventually put an end to all class-rule, or go down.

Later developments, such as the abortive 'putsch' in Bavaria, its comic opera character the coordination of the Bavarian monarchists and Prussian industrialists for the same cause of reaction, the march of Separatism in the Rhineland, the Parliamentary crisis in Berlin, and the international complication arising side by side with the revolutionary travails in Germany, will be dealt with in subsequest articles.

DR. GOUR'S RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

Notice of some more important question to be asked at the next sessions of the Legislative Assembly has been given by Dr. H. S. Gour. Drawing attention to a report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" that Mahatma Gandhi had lost 15 lbs. in weight, he wants Government to state if they would consider the advisability of releasing him and if not to explain why they are unable to do so. Referring to the reduction made by certain British firms in their quotations for locomotives from £16,000 and £10.000 in 1920-1921 to £5,000 in 1922, he asks Government to account for this underselling of Indian manufactures and to state what steps it has taken to protect the Indian industries against unfair combinations and dumping of goods in India with a view to squeeze out similar nascent enterprises in the country before accepting British tenders for Railway material; whether Government obtained any assurance that low the quotations made would be repeated in future years and, if not, what assurance could Government give that the country would not have to pay dearly for its shortsighted policy in accepting low tenders without a guarantee as to the future and what effect the acceptance of British tenders had on indigenous industries and what possibility was there of their being able to weather the storm.

Dr. Gour further draws the attention of Government to the rise in recent years in the quantity of foreign coal imported and asks that open wagons be provided for collieries with mechanical loading plants and other facilities to coal companies to cope with the foreign competition which has been threatened. Dr. Gour also wants to know whether Government would economise in the matters of administration by eliminating all small and expensive administrations such as the Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Coorg and the Delhi adjoining administrations.

Haji Wajihuddin, M.L.A., has also given notice of some interpellations. He would ask Government to state whether, since the declaration of Sharif Hussain himself as the King of the Hedjaz any amount has been paid to him from the exchequer and if so: (a) how much in each year; (b) under what head. (c) and for what purpose. If no payment was made, what has been the effect of non-payment on the Hedazians and whether the unsafe situation in the country was due to it.

WAGE RATES IN SWEDEN.

The fall in wages began in Sweden in 1921. The Secretary of the Bureau of State Conciliators has supplied the International Labour Office with a very interesting review of the wage movement, as fixed in collective agreements. The following table showing the percentage of reduction from 1920 to the beginning of 1923 is extremely interesting:—

Percentage Reduction as compared with 1920.	Per cent.
Metal mines:	
Central Sweden	40
Northern Sweden	25
Coal mines	43
Building material industry	45-50
Glass works	45
Textile factories	40
Tailoring establishments	30
Tanneries	33
Boot and shoe factories	35
Rubber goods factories	45
Artificial fertilizer factories	39
Glass works for bottle making	39
Saw Mills	43
Joinery and furniture making	30
Wood pulp mills	48
Paper mills	52-54
Bookbinding	35
Printing establishments	30
Flour mills	40
Bakeries	25
Sugar mills	47-50
Breweries (Stockholm)	35
Slaughterhouses (Stockholm)	29
Match factories	34
Building industry:	
Bricklayers and wood workers	43
Unskilled workers	45
Pipe fitters	36
Electrical fitters	33
Commercial workers (Stockholm)	38
Dockers	33 1/3
Outside telegraph and telephone workers	33-40
Seamen	44-50
Agricultural workers	40-45

FOLLOWING IN INDIA'S FOOTSTEPS.

GERMANY BRINGS OLD SPINNING WHEEL BACK.

"Spinning wheels are coming to life again in various German linen districts, as a sign of the high prices for inland textile fabrics. No less than 240 small hand-operated linen factories have lately been opened in the rural districts of Oldesburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and further west, prompted by the reported increase of flax-cultivated area in the North German districts, which is stated to be 40 per cent. larger than it was last year. The estimated number of hand-operated spindles in Bavaria is 500,000. Similar conditions obtain in the Saxon and Silesian linen districts, where factory-made linen can hardly complete with hand-made qualities."

Such is the surprising comment of the German Department of Labour, which recently carried on a systematic census of the home industries still existing or again coming to life in Germany. Whereas only a year ago the spinning wheel was merely a relic of olden and long-forgotten times, a blossoming industry has sprung up which bids fair to be a close, albeit not a powerful, competitor of the German mechanical linen mills.

Many of the smaller consumers are in this way obtaining an adequate supply of good linen, and the business of the large mechanical mills falls so much short of what it might be if prices were in any way more reasonable. Far-seeing linen producers, according to the Association of German Linen Manufacturers, with headquarters in Berlin, have assured a better supply of home-grown flax, supposedly for themselves, by propagating the need of more and better flax at low inland prices, but they have unwittingly played into the hands of the farmers, who realized their chance and took it by organizing an extensive system of home-operated spindles.—"Indian Textile Journal."

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—How unhappy is your headline "Baptista vs. Bharucha"? For both of us are entirely *agreed*, that the mill operatives should not go on strike in these most depressing times. How unkind is Mr. Baptista's criticism?

(1) The Resolution in question was never contemplated and never mentioned or discussed by Mr. Baptista on Saturday or Sunday, when I saw him.

(2) The contents of the handbill were mentioned to him by me on both the occasions that I interviewed him.

(3) And I had impressed on both Messrs. Baptista and Jhabwalla to concentrate their attention on the main object of the meeting, viz. exhort the operatives not to go on strike.

(4) So faint has been Mr. Baptista's impression of my interviews with him, that even a letter written in his own house, in his own presence, on his own paper and with his pen and ink was not even read at the meeting though he was definitely requested to do so. More I need not say. Yours, etc.,

PARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

WOES OF WADNAGAR CULTIVATORS.

APPEAL TO MAHABAJA GAEKWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

WADNAGAR, Dec. 31.

A pathetic appeal for relief has just been addressed to his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda by Mr. Purushottamdas Nathuram Patel, President of the Wadnagar Khedut Sabha, in the course of which he conveys the feelings of jubilation with which the Maharaja Saheb's safe return to the capital was hailed by all classes of his subjects who were immeasurably shocked at the sorry mistake committed by the Reuter's Agency respecting His Highness. After expressing deep sympathy with His Highness in his domestic calamities the appeal invites the Maharaja Saheb's attention to some privations of the cultivating classes in order that necessary orders may be passed to alleviate them. Owing to the partial failure of the rains and the depredations of the "katra" and other pests the out-turn of crops has dwindled to barely three annas in the rupee, thereby diminishing their sources of maintenance and making it hard for them to preserve their cattle. To fill up the measure of their misfortunes, the absence of adequate water supply has already been making itself keenly felt by them and their livestock, and unless they were granted complete immunity from the payment of land revenue, the first instalment of which fell due in January there would be no end to their misery. It is in the same manner necessary to make *taqavi* advances for the purchase of fodder, or else to supply them with cheap fodder so that their domestic animals may be maintained in good condition.

REMEDIES FOR WATER SHORTAGE.

To obviate the inconvenience due to the shrinkage of water supply that appeal suggests three remedies; (i) some repairs are called for in the local talao which is deprived of the supplies of water from the surrounding parts owing to the rise in the level of the land. The repairs would go a great way in supplying the deficiency of water for cattle. (ii) In the existing wells of cultivators there is no sufficiency of water, and they would pay the costs of boring operations in the event of their being successful. In case they failed to tap the subterranean sources of water in a measure commensurate with the needs of cultivators, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb should be pleased to exempt them from the payment of the expenditure entailed by the tentative boring operations by way of encouragement to the cultivating classes, and (iii) in consideration of the failure of the ordinary boring operations in Wadnagar and its outskirts, the cultivators alternatively suggest that some new method of boring may be tried with better prospect of success. Should the experiment prove a success it would furnish an incentive to the enterprising cultivators to repeat it on their farms.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTER.

HIS APPREHENSIONS AND YEARNINGS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, a touching farewell was accorded to Mr. S. N. Mullik, Chairman of the Corporation, who have been appointed Minister for Local Self-Government. Practically all the Commissioners, except two members, joined in congratulating Mr. Mullik in his new office.

Mr. B. K. Bose, Swarajist, remarked that as a member of the Party which had no faith in Ministers or Government he did not congratulate Mr. Mullik on his acceptance of Ministership, but as a friend and admirer of him for a quarter of a century he joined in the praise about him as the Chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee did not know whether he could congratulate Mr. Mullik on his acceptance of a Ministership having regard to the view and the Party to which he belonged. He would have congratulated Mr. Mullik had the latter followed the example of Mr. C. R. Das or Mr. B. Chakravarty.

In reply, Mr. Mullik said his life at the Corporation was a most pleasant one which made him forget all his troubles and always kept him fit and cheerful for next day's work. This was indeed a life worth living and he sincerely thanked Providence for the same. The life that now lay before him would be, he apprehended, of quite a different character. He felt that he was being sacrificed amidst turmoils of party politics. His heart should always yearn for happy days that he had passed at the Corporation.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, January 3.)

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector and First Class Magistrate, Kaira, is appointed to be an Additional District Magistrate in the district of Kaira for a period not exceeding six months, and invested with all the powers of a District Magistrate for that period.

Mr. K. V. Desai, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, is appointed to be First Class Subordinate Judge Surat.

Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E., Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be also Additional Sessions Judge at Aden.

Mr. K. MacI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, is granted leave with effect from the 2nd January, 1924, up to the 31st May, 1924, (both days inclusive).

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Barrister-at-Law is appointed to act as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. MacI. Kemp, or pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney on return from leave, is appointed to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, vice Mr. E. E. Turner.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. W. B. Manley, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. B. Irwin D.S.O., M.C., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sukkur, is invested with the following additional powers:—(1) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. (2) Power to try cases under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Acting District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, has been granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 15th February, 1924, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., on return to duty, is to be Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

Mr. Ramprasad Bapalal Divanji is appointed to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department vice Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar, Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, is granted, with effect from 3rd January, 1924, or the subsequent date of relief, leave on full pay for four months.

Major P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon St. George's Hospital, Bombay, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 6th January, 1923.

Major M. J. Holgate, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the 24th October, 1923.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, L.C.E. Executive Engineer, is extended by fifteen days' similar leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton and other crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Deccan, Baroda, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Nawabshah, Broach, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	1 to 50
Gujarat	21 to 45
Konkan	30 to 43
Deccan	26 to 45
Karnatak	38 to 44

ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT.

The following are the final results of the Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Meerut, for the year 1923:—

M.B.H.—1st Division:—Brij Lal Sharma, Syed Zeaulhaq, Aniruddh Sahai, Chandra Dutt Vyas. 3rd Division:—Prem Singh.

L.H.M.—1st Division:—Jagdish Saran Rastogi, Mohd. Zakir Hasan. 2nd Division:—Kanhya Lal Jain, Govind Prasad Dubey P. M. Nair, M. Ebrahim Butt, Shrimati Vidya Devi, Badlu Ram Sharma. 3rd Division:—Kamta Prasad Gupta, Puttoo Lal Tiwari, Syed Akhtar Hasan Naquavi.

M.B.E.H.—2nd Division:—Ghanshiam Sahai Verma, Basil Alove Sinha.

L.M.E.H.—2nd Division:—S. N. S. Koopel. 3rd Division:—Chhota Lal Dal Sukh Ram Sudwala.

M.S.P.—1st Division:—Ghanshiam Sahai Verma.

L.B.M.—3rd Division:—P. B. Kharwadkar.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Associated Press message, re the meeting held by us on the 30th December 1923, is misleading. So we crave the indulgence of your columns to bring the true facts to light.

We have every reason to believe that the attempts to break our meeting were organised and premeditated. We had expressly stated in our handbill, convening the meeting, that we were prepared to accept the verdict given by the majority of the said meeting. The best thing for the people was to hear us and give their verdict in the end. Mr. Harilal Dalsukhram Saheba who had not joined any one of the two parties was voted to the chair. Hardly the president had spoken a few sentences when disturbance was created and discourtesy was shown to the chairman. Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam who followed the president, could extort hearing by uttering platitudes which would humour the audience. At last Mr. G. K. Mavalankar got up and in his graceful style gave utterance to the following warning:—

"The Government use sections 124A and 108 of Indian Penal Code to gag the public speakers and writers to prevent them from spreading their thoughts. If the Government is Ramarajya, it does not require such methods because their position is strong and unassailable because of its being based on the love and contentment of the people. It is not possible to manufacture machines for spreading disaffection. We protest against such actions of the Government on the ground that even though they will suppress freedom of speech and writing, they will drive the forces of discontent underground. The under current will lead to the formation of secret societies. The Government has not been able to check revolutions in thought even by imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi for six years or even by sending people to gallows. Similarly you can deprive me of my right of free speech but you will not be able to check the spread of my thoughts by shutting my mouth in this meeting." After these preliminary remarks, Mr. G. K. Mawalankar asked the audience whether they would give their verdict after hearing his speech or before Some people in the meeting created a bustle and said that they would not hear the speech. Thereupon Mr. G. K. Mavalankar declared that he believed that the majority in the meeting did not want a separate Municipal party and that in consequence the nationalist party would not run candidates in the ensuing Municipal elections. This attempt at breaking a meeting in which even the Secretary of Ahmedabad Jillah Samiti, Mr. Nandlal Manilal Shah and a compounder of a leading non-cooperating doctor took prominent part is of most reprehensible character and it behoves responsible Congress authorities to condemn the attitude of the people in denying the right of free speech. This is perhaps the first time when a public meeting is broken in Ahmedabad after the advent of the non-co-operation movement. Even in the capital of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violent non-cooperation, the brute in the man is not subdued and this sounds a grave warning to the enthusiasts who believe that the country can be made absolutely non-violent in thought, word and deed. If the disease of breaking public meetings is not nipped in the bud, we do not know where it would end. The reaction will have disastrous consequences even for those people who might be glorying in the achievement of 30th December. The mischief will reach on their own heads with double vehemence. Mahatma Gandhi used to condemn in most severe terms in the non-cooperation year 1921 when people broke public meetings and denied free speech to eminent publicists who could not see eye to eye with non-cooperators. It is, therefore, essential that responsible Congress authorities should publicly denounce the attitude of the people in the said meeting, otherwise there is no knowing where the mischief would end.—Yours, etc.,

JETHALAL CHIMANLAL SWAMINARAYAN.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 2.

WEATHER REPORT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

A depression has appeared over Rajputana and given few falls of rain in its neighbourhood. Kotah has had half an inch and Neemuch a quarter.

Forecast:—An extension in Central India and East Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2 Jan., 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.991 inches
Temperature of Air	75.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6 "
Dew Point	67.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	77% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	70.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW N W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 98

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	3	7 44	26 4	3	2 1	20 7
		21 14	27 9		14 24	16 4
F.	4	8 52	26 8	4	3 14	20 1
		22 9	28 10		15 19	15 5
Sat.		2 9	28 6		8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S.	6	10 46	27 7	6	5 8	8 8
		23 43	30 5		7 50	14 8
M	7	11 37	27 0	7	6 1	18 0
					9 37	14 7
Tu.	8	0 21	0 8	8	8 44	17 0
		12 22	27 9		18 24	15 8
W	9	1 5	30 5	9	7 24	17 6
		13 5	27 6		19 5	15 9

HAPPY CHILDHOOD

IS LARGELY A MATTER OF HEALTH.

Let Baby's Own Tablets Keep Your Children Well.

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE REASON WHY.

Mr. J. T. Walton Newbold writes in the "Labour Monthly":—

The General Election which is now upon us has been occasioned, as all such events are, not by the exigencies of the parliamentary situation or by any mere political antagonisms such as reveal themselves upon the surface of affairs, but as a reaction to deep-seated causes at work in the economic and social life of the modern world and, more especially, of Europe.

This political 'denouement' of an election became certain as an event of the near, of the very near, future from the time that it became evident that Mr. Baldwin's negotiations in Paris with M. Poincare had not resulted in a manner satisfactory to those particular interests with which the Premier is connected. So certain was I myself of the early approach of a political crisis, of the character of the one which is now upon us, that I sent an urgent communication to my agent six weeks ago to prepare for an immediate General Election. The development of the position has been exceedingly rapid, but not more rapid than it was necessary for the Premier that it should be in order that he might maintain a position as favourable to himself as that which, by the hazard of economic circumstance, has, for the time being, developed.

The question of the Ruhr and its reaction upon the relations of Britain, France, and Germany has, during a quarter of a century, passed through a series of stages, one cycle of which produced the "First World War" and the second of which now seems exceedingly likely to bring about the "Second World War" at no very remote date.

Since the period, approximately, 1896-1898, when the French began to develop and the Germans to draw upon the prodigious iron-ore reserves of French Lorraine, the marriage of French ore and German coke has had a profoundly disturbing effect upon British capitalist politics. It was the expansion of the German steel industry consequent upon this and the resultant growing independence of the Ruhr or ore imports from British properties overseas that occasioned the Tariff Reform outburst of Joseph Chamberlain in 1903. His method was a tariff against German steel. He failed, but, when his method was rejected, the alternative method of fighting the German steel menace (which resulted from the growing productivity of Germany relying on French ore) became the ever-closer knitting together in 'entente' and alliance of Britain and France and, in the end, war with Germany.

At the end of that war, Lloyd George wrote into the Treaty of Versailles an ingenious settlement, which, of course was no settlement, whereby the French obtained even more iron-ore than hitherto, i.e., by the recovery of Lorraine from Germany, the Germans retained the indispensable complementary of these ore-reserves, the coking coal of the Ruhr, while the British shipowners, whom economic development has made shipbuilders, steelmasters, and coke-oven operators, retained the ships in which to carry alternative Newfoundland iron-ore to Rotterdam 'en route' to the Ruhr and alternative Durham coke to France 'en route' to Lorraine.

For some three years this settlement attained its object: the economic divorce of French iron and German coke. About a year ago, however, France resolved to go into the Ruhr and to possess herself of the coke. The French and the German capitalists were upon the eve of arriving at a friendly arrangement when a gentleman, himself previously in business as a merchant in the Newfoundland iron-ore trade, the late Mr. Bonar Law, intervened in such a way as to strengthen Germany's negotiating will and power and to bring about a quarrel which had the effect of disorganising the Ruhr and at the same time embarrassing the steelmasters of Lorraine. As an immediate consequence came a revival in the British steel industry and an improvement in the trade prospects of Mr. Baldwin's own firm of Baldwins, Ltd.

When, however, the French pressure reduced the Ruhr capitalists to the very edge of submission (a submission made all the more attractive by reason of the threat of a social revolution in Germany from which, as from a worthless currency, they might escape by getting themselves into the borders of a State in actual association with France), the British Premier, this time Mr. Baldwin, endeavoured to arrive at a new understanding with M. Poincare.

This should have been the more easy having regard to the interests behind and around each of them. Mr. Baldwin was formerly a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and is still the second largest shareholder in Baldwins, Ltd., coke-exporters and steelmasters a firm which, with its associates shares three directors with Lloyds Bank, Ltd. Also connected with Lloyds Bank, Ltd., is the Royal Dutch "Shell" oil combine. This latter is working in Paris with the Banque de l'Union Parisienne which, in its turn heads the financial group behind M. Poincare. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., has heavy commitments in France and is said to have been making liberal advances to Stinnes to buy coal and iron-ore.

Mr. Baldwin's plan, according to the usually well-informed paper the "Outlook", was to include a big loan to be advanced by the London banks to the French Government. Such a loan would have helped to stabilise the French franc, to strengthen the finances of the Poincare Government, to keep France going with ready money until she receives something on account of reparations from the Ruhr, and would have been secured, no doubt, upon these very reparation payments, probably in the form of blocks of shares in the properties of the Ruhr. In such a way might Baldwins, Ltd., and Lloyds Bank, Ltd., have secured admission together with Schneider, St. Chamond and Wendel, into the great corporation to exploit the Ruhr.

However, such a project would have raised higher the rate of interest on that ample credit which the industrialists cannot get, at terms that will suit them, from the bankers of London.

Just at this time, Mr. Lloyd George was touring on the grand scale through Canada and the United States, proclaiming the new evangel, preaching the crusade of Anglo-American co-operation to restore Europe to stability. Sir Eric Geddes, his old lieutenant, was denouncing the credit-restriction policy of Mr. Baldwin at home.

What was really happening in America was that Mr. Lloyd George, ever the "man Friday" of British industrialism, was searching for and succeeded in securing the aid of American-Canadian high finance, which was quite willing to come to the assistance of British industrialism writhing in the strangle-hold of Mr. Baldwin's banking friends.

Mr. Lloyd George, bankrupted politically by the economic bankruptcy of the British industrialists, has come back from obscurity via Wall Street with the approbation of American finance. He came back in the expectation of forcing Mr. Baldwin to go to the country in the New Year. Mr. Baldwin has anticipated him by an immediate appeal to the country relying on the sentiment of the electorate to prevent a second appeal in Mr. Lloyd George's own time.

Mr. Baldwin wants a tariff "for purposes... of tariff negotiation." He has been very careful to stress that he wants a tariff for bargaining purposes. Thus far, also, he can carry Lord Derby. He cannot carry Lord Birkenhead, newly returned from a heart-turning tour in America, nor can he carry Mr. McKenna.

Mr. Baldwin does not himself want a tariff except for the purpose of bargaining his way into M. Poincare's Franco-Belgian Syndicate for the exploitation of the Ruhr.

Mr. Lloyd George, let us mark well this fact, has to accept the leadership of Mr. Asquith. Not only have we here an example of magnificent and justifiable caution on the part of a man who knows how humiliating may be the experience of a British Premier in these days of eclipse but we have an evidence of the force behind the stubborn pride of the Right Hon. the member for Paisley—a cotton spinning purgatory—namely, the desperate 'putsch' made by cotton and woollen and worsted capitalism to check Baldwin and at the same time not to deliver themselves over to Lloyd George.

Textile capitalism wants the "scrapping" of the Treaty of Versailles. Textile capitalism does not, however, desire to capitulate to American finance capital—especially does Lancashire desire independence of the American cotton growers' monopoly. In the same way, Lord Cowdray, the associate of the Royal Dutch "Shell" oil group, has every inducement to support his "man Friday" Mr. Asquith. Lord Cowdray does not want to have to yield ground at Vera Cruz and elsewhere in Mexico to the United States capitalists.

The British capitalists, the dominant section of the British capitalists, would, as an alternative to Mr. Baldwin, select not Mr. Lloyd George but Mr. Asquith.

Then there is another aspect of the situation, but, except for the possibilities of German revolution, not so pressing as to explain an immediate General Election. That is the desire of the capitalists to blur the issue of the class conflict which, on the political stage, becomes more clearly marked every day. The workers will not accept another series of wage cuts with docility and there is danger—at least so the capitalists believe—of an increase in the political strength of the Labour Party. Not only so, but under an industrial pressure that would give greater influence to the left-wing elements in its ranks. Consequently, the capitalists desire to start a false scent and to commence a sham fight.

The Liberals have no policy or programme and, therefore, accept with the utmost enthusiasm a campaign in which they will be waging a war of negation against, on the one hand, the tariff and, on the other, the capital levy.

Moreover, both are agreed upon the desirability of distracting the attention of the advanced section of the Labour Party from the situation in Germany, and the dangers of counter-revolution and of a new war in Western Europe. The capitalists wish to relegate the Labour Party to the third position in the State so as to prevent it, now that it moves more towards the Left, choosing the topics of discussion and waging the political conflict over issues that are of any importance to the world's workers.

Finally, the capitalists know how depleted are the funds of the unions and the resources of individual socialists and labourists. They intend to eliminate the Labour Party, in a perfectly legal and constitutional manner, by the mere process of repeated elections which will exhaust the funds and so, automatically, cancel out the Labour Party.

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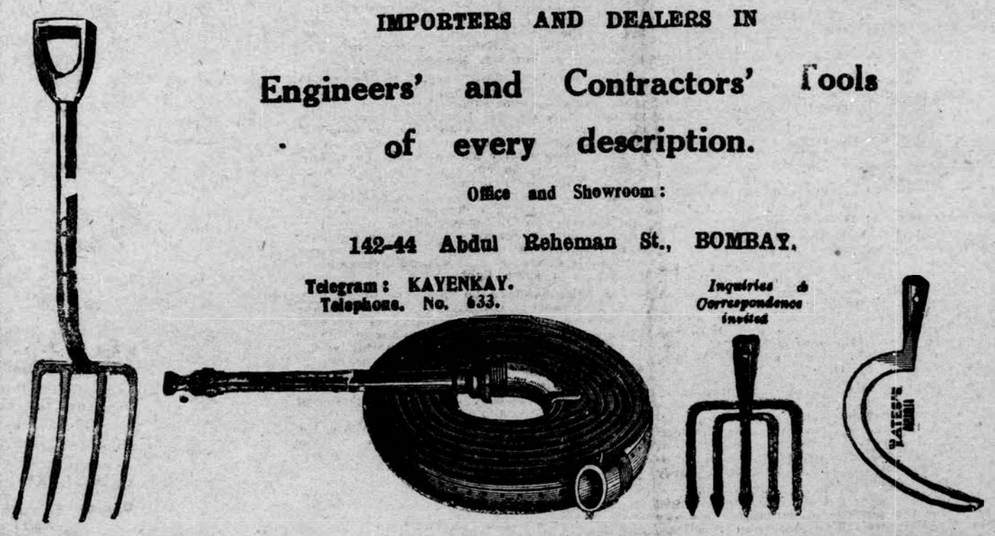

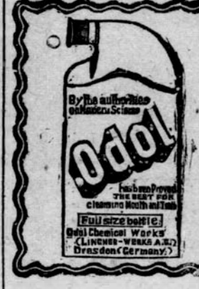

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